The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

China's Railway Problems

By Sun Fo

(Minister of Railways)

The Battle of San Kiang Kou

By J. B. Powell

Radio Central, Shanghai

By George F. Shecklen

Reclaiming the Fertile Basin of the Huai River, by T. Sung—The League's Opium-Curbing Efforts—The Return of the Chinkiang Concession—The Way to End Civil Strife, by Han Li-wu—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929 **VOLUME L NUMBER 11**

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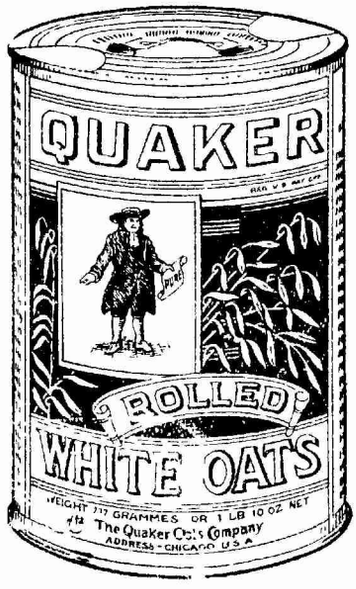

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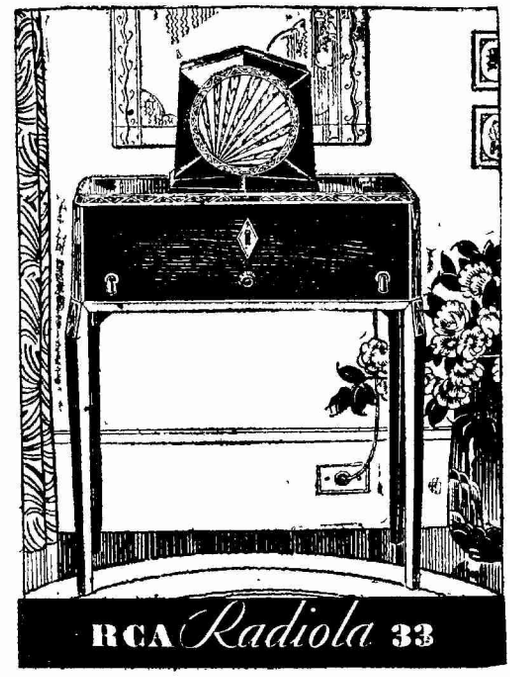

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE FRANCO-GERMAN BANKS AND C. E. R. SQUABBLE

A CURIOUS rivalry of Franco-German banking interests has developed in North Manchuria, centering in Harbin and Mukden, which has an indirect connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy between China and Soviet Russia. Little is known regarding the political moves in the background, but French banking interests a few months ago established a new bank in Harbin with a branch in Mukden which is known as the Franco-Asiatic Bank. When the Mukden branch was opened on October 5 it was stated that while the announced purpose of the bank was to foster French trade in Manchuria, it was also stated that the bank possessed power-of-attorney to represent the French creditors in connection with the settlement of the affairs of the Russo-Asiatic Bank which is now being liquidated by the Chinese authorities. This would seem to indicate that French capitalists are taking this method of attempting to establish their interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, the French always having claimed that the Chinese Eastern Railway is really a French property since the money for its construction was borrowed by the Russian (Czarist) Government in France about a third of a century ago. The Chinese, however, have always disputed this French claim on the grounds that the French money was loaned to the Russian Government rather than to the Railway. When the Bolshevists came into power in Russia, one of their first acts was to repudiate all the debts of the Czarist Government and when China and the U. S. S. R. reached an agreement in 1924 one of the provisions declared that the "Government of the U. S. S. R. agrees to be responsible for the entire claims of the shareholders, bondholders, and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway incurred prior to the Revolution of March 9, 1917."

Turning to German banking interest in the C. E. R. question, this has come about through a German claim against the Soviet Russian Dalbank. Prior to the announcement of the decision of the Soviet Government to liquidate the Dalbank, the directors of the head office in Harbin transferred some G.$6,000,000 of the bank's assets to the German Garantie and Kredit Bank of Berlin and Hamburg. The director of the German Bank, Mr. Curt Schulz, a well known German banker was sent to Harbin to collect the claim. When Mr. Schulz arrived in Harbin he immediately took over from the receivers of the Dalbank sufficient of the Dalbank's "paper" to satisfy his claim and then

started to work collecting his money, most of the claims being in the form of long-term loans to Chinese individuals and companies in the Harbin district. It was stated when Mr. Schulz first arrived in Harbin that his intention was actually to take over the Dalbank and convert it into a German bank as a branch of the German Garantie and Kredit Bank. The Chinese immediately raised objection to this on the grounds that the German Garantie and Kredit Bank also contained a large Soviet interest, hence was little different from the Russian Dalbank which the U. S. S. R. had organized for the purpose of financing their activities in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway after the negotiation of the 1924 agreements. Mr. Schulz however, disavowed any intentions of taking over the Dalbank and confined his activities to an attempt to collect his G.$6,000,000 from the Chinese creditors, which activity finally got him into serious trouble with the Chinese authorities who some two weeks ago stopped the further liquidation of the Dalbank and now have assumed charge of the bank's affairs. As these lines are written Mr. Schulz is under technical arrest in Harbin with a policeman standing before his door at the Moderne Hotel, the Chinese apparently fearing that he may depart from Harbin. They tried to get him to give a guarantee that he would not depart from the city for a period of forty days, but when he refused to give such guarantee they stationed the policeman in front of his room, Mr. Schulz now being seriously ill of pneumonia. Recently, Mr. Schulz published a letter in the Harbin English-language newspapers that he had no connection whatever with the liquidation of the Dalbank and was only interested in the collection of the claim of G.$6,000,000 which his bank, the German Garantie and Kredit Bank, has against the Dalbank. Then in addition to Mr. Schulz' claim the Russian directors of the Dalbank, prior to their departure, turned over to the American National City Bank and the Japanese Bank of Chosen, the remainder of their assets in the form of local obligations, also for collection. The enforced liquidation of the Soviet Dalbank has contributed largely to the financial stringency in Harbin due to the fact that the Dalbank engaged largely in local Chinese financing. It was the financial organ of the C. E. R. hence had large liquid assets which were loaned locally, largely to Chinese individuals and companies interested in industrial development in North Manchuria. Whether there was a political motive involved in the Dalbank's liberal loan policy toward Chinese interests is not known, but it is a fact that a considerable portion of Harbin's recent industrial and commercial development has been financed from the Dalbank, a Chinese corporation, but controlled entirely by the Soviet Russians, most of the directors being Russian Jews sent to China from Moscow.

GERMANY AS A PEACEMAKER

THE world is more or less familiar with efforts which the German Government has made in Berlin to bring the Chinese and Soviet Russian Government together for the purpose of effecting a peaceful settlement of the present Sino-Russian trouble. But while familiar with that phase of Germany's peace efforts, not so much is known regarding efforts which the German consuls and diplomatic officials in China, particularly in Manchuria, have exerted in behalf of peace. In North Manchuria, especially Harbin, the German Consul has had the responsibility of looking after Soviet Russian interests since the withdrawal of the Soviet Consuls. Under ordinary conditions this would not present any serious difficulties, but owing to the arrest and internment of hundreds of Soviet citizens by the Chinese authorities, the problems of the German consular representatives have been tremendously complicated. The Soviet foreign office at Moscow has publicly criticised the German Consul in Harbin, Dr. Georg Stobbe, for his alleged failure to look after the interests of Soviet citizens and in addition to the attacks from Moscow, the Soviet broadcasting station at Habarovsk has devoted two or three of its "programs of hate" to attacks on Dr. Stobbe. Then to add to the German Consul's complications, the Chinese are constantly pressing him to demand better treatment for Chinese prisoners in Siberian internment camps, the German Government also being responsible for Chinese diplomatic interests in Russia since the withdrawal of the Chinese consular and diplomatic officials. The German consuls are therefore between two fires: they are criticised by the Russians for not looking after the interests of their nationals and by the Chinese on the same grounds. For example when Dr. Stobbe approaches the Chinese on the question of providing better treatment for the Soviet prisoners, the Chinese always "come back" and point to the bad treatment which Chinese prisoners are receiving in Russia.

While the Chinese undoubtedly deserve much credit for the way they have handled the prisoner question at Harbin where some 1,500 Soviet citizens are interned, there is no questioning the fact that much of the good treatment which the citizens of the U.S.S.R. have received has resulted from suggestions made by the staff of the German Consulate in Harbin, especially Dr. Stobbe and his assistant Dr. Herbert Hensel, the latter being a diplomatic secretary sent here for the purpose. Regarding the status of prisoners on the two sides of the Sino-Russian boundary, the Soviet prisoners at Harbin undoubtedly have the better of it. While the Chinese were at first overwhelmed with the prisoner problem, owing to the lack of housing facilities, the matter was finally worked out by using an abandoned village in the Sungari section opposite Harbin. Here the Russian prisoners are now quite comfortably housed, and if the truth were known probably are faring better than most Russians residing in the land of the U.S.S.R., particularly from the standpoint of food, clothing and medical attention. Although it is impossible to obtain any information except official government statements regarding the condition of Chinese citizens in Soviet Russia it is generally believed in North Manchuria that the Chinese prisoners are having a most difficult time. Japanese consular officials in Siberia are said to have made a report to their government which showed that the Russians have probably interned more than 15,000 Chinese in Siberia; that most of these Chinese are without sufficient food or clothing and in some cases are required to labor on the construction of military

roads. One group of Chinese prisoners consisting of 1,190 men whom the Russians interned when they seized the Chinese shipping on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers have had a particularly hard time, being compelled to subsist on a half-pound of Russian black bread daily. The Chinese steamship company in Harbin which owns the ships which the Russians seized, raised a fund of G.$6,000 which was remitted to the German Consul in Vladivostok with instructions to purchase winter clothing and blankets for these Chinese prisoners. The money was remitted in the form of Gold Japanese Yen, which the Russian Government refused to receive unless it was converted into Soviet currency at the Government's rate of exchange, which would have meant a loss of approximately two-thirds of the money. The Chinese refused to permit this and then inquiry was made as to whether the actual clothing and blankets could be sent to the internment camps at Blagovestchensk and Habarovsk from Chinese territory. Now it is reported that the Russians are insisting that full tariff duties must be paid on the clothing and blankets. Against this action of the U. S. S. R. the Chinese have placed no restrictions whatever upon the paying out of funds to Soviet refugees here, which was remitted from Moscow, even though it recently has been alleged that some of the Soviet citizens who have been handling this money have been using it for the financing of terrorist activities in North Manchuria such as the dynamiting of railway trains, murder of White Russian detectives employed on the Harbin police force, etc. In the midst of all these complications is the German Consul in Harbin, who, as stated, is between two fires and suffering the usual fate of the peace-maker, that is, receiving only abuse for his efforts.

Dairen Japanese and the Sino-Russian Dispute

ACCORDING to a dispatch by Mr. D. C. Bess, correspondent for the *United Press* in Peiping, the Chinese finally have protested to the Japanese regarding the activities of the Soviet Consul in Dairen, Mr. Jurba, who has been taking advantage of his position on Chinese soil, but under the Japanese flag, to conduct propaganda and also to meddle in affairs in Manchuria, which he would not be permitted to do were it not for the protection afforded by the Japanese flag which casts its shadow over the so-called "leased" Kwangtung Peninsula of South Manchuria. For many weeks Mr. Jurba, the Soviet Consul, has been publishing his propaganda in the Manchuria *Daily News*, a newspaper issued in the English language by Japanese interests connected with the South Manchuria Railway. This propaganda has not only proved obnoxious to the Chinese in Manchuria and also at Nanking, but also has caused much embarassment to Dr. Georg Stobbe, the German Consul in Harbin who has been responsible for the interests of Soviet citizens in North Manchuria since the withdrawal of the Soviet consuls from Chinese soil. Much of Mr. Jurba's propaganda has had to do with the alleged mistreatment of Soviet citizens in Manchuria and as such has contained statements which the German Consul as well as foreign newspaper correspondents in Harbin have proved to be pure fabrications. One of his reports in the Manchuria *Daily News* dealt with the fake report about the finding of a number of bodies of Soviet Russian citizens in Harbin who had been beheaded by the Chinese authorities. This story was whispered about in Harbin for several weeks during July and August and finally was proved to be completely false in every particular; no Soviet citizens had been beheaded or executed in any other way, hence there were no bodies. But due to the persistence of the report, a group of American and Japanese newspaper correspondents got in touch with one of the Harbin "Reds" and practically an entire day was spent in the country adjacent to Harbin in a fruitless search for the bodies. The Red Russian guide finally took the correspondents to a place where he claimed the executions had taken place and then to a cemetery where he pointed to six or eight freshly made graves. The story then looked conclusive, until one of the correspondents displayed too much curiosity by digging into one of the graves when it was found that fresh earth had been heaped upon an old grave, the old grave having been there possibly for several years, before the Red propagandists in Harbin hit on this way of springing a new sensation regarding Chinese atrocities. The real facts were cabled to the American newspapers, but this didn't prevent Mr. Jurba, the Soviet Consul in Dairen from giving out a prepared story to the Japanese newspaper in Dairen and he decorated his story with a picture of the "actual" bodies, or at least what appeared to be bodies concealed in some shrubbery. Mr. Jurba's story contained an introduction to the effect that the facts contained in his report had been presented to the German Consul in Harbin. This statement was entirely false as no such report had ever been presented to the German consul, although it is true that some pictures of human bodies had secretly been left on one of the tables in the old Soviet Consulate in Harbin which is now being used as a place for the dispensing of relief to Soviet refugees. One of the pictures showed a figure of a man in a coffin which might have been made anywhere; in fact it is a well-known Russian custom to photograph corpses after they have been placed in coffins. One of the easiest things to obtain in Harbin is photographs of corpses for any White Russian propagandist can produce dozens showing the results of Red atrocities in Siberia ten years ago, hence what the Reds apparently have done is dig up some of the pictures of their own victims in the Bolshevist revolution and now put out the same pictures as "Chinese atrocities upon the Reds." One of the well known German newspapers exposed this fake several weeks ago by showing that some recent pictures put out by the Reds showing alleged Chinese atrocities, were the same pictures which the Russian whites had used a decade ago showing Red atrocities in Russia.

However, if the Soviet Russians want to put out this sort of propaganda we suppose there is no way of stopping them, but the Chinese have sound grounds for objecting when a Soviet consul in Dairen takes advantage of the protection afforded by the Japanese flag to conduct such activities

on Chinese soil. Therefore, the Chinese did exactly right in protesting to the Japanese and there is hope that the Japanese will do something about it. But there apparently is little likelihood that the Japanese will do anything about it because the Manchuria *Daily News*, the official organ of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, has been conducting the most vicious anti-Chinese propaganda continuously since the outbreak of the Sino-Russian trouble last summer. The anti-Chinese propaganda has been so pronounced as to lead neutral observers in Manchuria and elsewhere in the Far East to believe that Japan has departed from her announced position of neutrality and has made a secret agreement with the Soviet Russians to support them in their present troubles with the Chinese. Two well-known American college professors who visited Harbin recently for the purpose of investigating the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway, prior to the Kyoto Conference, declared their conviction that Japan had negotiated a secret agreement with Soviet Russia and pointed to the attitude of the Manchuria *Daily News* as evidence of such an understanding. It has not only been in the circulation of Soviet propaganda that the official Japanese organ in Dairen has transgressed all journalistic decency, but also from the standpoint of its news and editorial articles dealing with Chinese politics. For example the issue of Monday, Nov. 4, contained an editorial on the front page which discussed the present conflict in the Yangtse Valley and openly suggested ways whereby the Northern militarists and politicians might make their combination against the Central Government more effective. This sort of propaganda has been running in the Dairen Japanese organ for many weeks and has done more to antagonize the Chinese than anything Japan has done since the Tsinan incident and the "strong" policy of Tanaka.

For those who do not understand the political status of Dairen, it may be explained that this is "leased" territory to the Japanese, but actually belongs to China. Originally it was leased to the Russians, but Japan fell heir to the lease after the Russo-Japanese War. According to the terms of the old Russian lease the territory chould have been returned to China several years ago, but Japan forcibly extended the lease as one of the conditions in the infamous Twenty-One Demands of 1915. Japan maintains a strong military force in the "leased" zone and for many years has permitted defeated and discredited Chinese militarists and politicians to obtain a refuge there while conducting their intrigues in China for a return to power. The bandit-general Chang Chung-chang, who was kicked out of Shantung by the Nationalists was permitted to reside in the Japanese leased zone and not many months ago the Japanese permitted him to outfit a new military expedition in Dairen for an attempt to re-establish a foothold at Chefoo in Shantung province. It is this sort of activity which has caused Japan to be mistrusted throughout China and also in the United States and Europe and now on top of it all comes the obviously un-neutral attitude of the official Japanese newspaper, which, as stated, is actually published on Chinese soil—but outside Chinese jurisdiction—due to the presence of the Japanese flag and a strong force of Japanese troops.

JAPAN'S SHARE IN DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA

THE JAPANESE have made much noise at the Kyoto Conference on Pacific Relations regarding their activities in the development of Manchuria and we believe most persons are willing to grant the Japanese full credit for what they have done. But while giving the Japanese full credit, we see no reason why the Japanese should "hog" all the credit for Manchurian industrial and commercial development whether at international conferences or in their publicity which they spread all over the world. We make this statement because intensive Japanese publicity has created the impression that everything constructive that has taken place in Manchuria in the past third of a century has resulted from Japanese enterprise, when this is about a hundred miles from the actual facts. In the first place the Chinese Eastern Railway which originally traversed China's Three Eastern Provinces, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Fengtien provinces, from the Siberian border to the Yellow Sea, was constructed by the czarist Russians. The Ports of Dairen and Port Arthur were planned and developed in their initial stages by the Russians. Harbin was planned and developed by the Russians. Instead of helping in the original plans for railway and municipal development in Manchuria, the Japanese did everything possible, even to the launching of a war against czarist Russia, to block the Russian plans. After the war, which ended in Japan's favor, the Japanese took over the southern end of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and all development which the Japanese have been responsible for since that time has been along plans which originally were drafted by the Russians. There is nothing original in Japan's industrial and commercial development in South Manchuria: it is purely imitative and based on plans and dreams which were thought out and partly carried out by persons of Russian blood. Japan even has claimed responsibility for Chinese immigration and colonization, which is also far from the truth because Japanese assistance to Chinese immigration has only been to the extent of reduced railway fares on the Japanese steamship lines operating between Shangtung and Dairen and on the South Manchuria Railway. The Chinese railways, the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow and the Sino-Russian Chinese Eastern line—have gone a step further and granted free transportation. And as for assisting the Chinese coolie in finding a home in Manchuria after his arrival, nobody has done much for him in this regard. He has shifted for himself and has received little help from anyone, excepting those who have exploited his services and made profits from his labor. The Chinese coolie has found a new home in the undeveloped lands of Manchuria and through his energy and patience has made this country into a New China. Neither the Japanese (or the Russians) have done much to help him; rather the contrary, for the Russians would have preferred their own people and the Japanese undoubtedly have done everything possible to people South Manchuria with Japanese. Neither the Japanese or the Russians wanted Chinese in Man-

churia except as servants or employes of Japanese and Russian industrial enterprises. The Chinese coolie has come in and occupied the land and it is the force which he has exerted that has made this northern country prosperous and provided the Japanese with long columns of trade statistics which they claim to be the result of their own ingenuity.

While the Japanese, through the expenditure of many millions of dollars in publicity and propaganda, have made their government-owned South Manchuria Railway well known, they carefully have neglected to say anything about North Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway, a much more important territory and vastly more important railway. It has been the commerce of North Manchuria, the result of Russian and Chinese genius, that has made the South Manchuria Railway important and has made the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen an important factor in the Chinese trade statistics. Controlling the neck of the bottle, so to speak, the Japanese have made themselves and many other people believe that they are responsible for it all, whereas they have only been commission agents who have benefitted through the energy and enterprise of others. The Japanese have constructed many industrial enterprises in South Manchuria for which they deserve the fullest measure of credit, but there is nothing charitable about these enterprises; they were built for the purpose of providing profits for their Japanese owners and for no other reason. The Japanese also have made much of the peace and stability which they have created in South Manchuria, but it is an unnatural and artificial peace that rests on Japanese bayonets and is not in any sense the sort of peace and stability that depends for its existence upon the good will and confidence of the Chinese people.

China and the Foreign Telegraph Monopolies

A *Reuter's* report from Nanking on Tuesday declared it was being stated "in authoritative circles" that China's contracts with the Great Northern and Eastern Extension telegraph companies would not be renewed, unless radical revisions are made in them. "Chinese officials," the report continues, "regard the contracts as having many unequal provisions."

Reuter's erroneously states that these contracts expire at the end of the current year: they are valid till December 31, 1930. On or before that date, the Danish and British Companies operating on monopolistic contracts, will have to enter into new agreements with the National Government. Upon the terms of such contracts, to a large extent, will depend the future status of national and international communications of China.

Until the establishment in Shanghai a few months ago of a Chinese-owned radio circuit with Manila, all of the international telegraphic facilities of this country were controlled by foreigners. While the exact conditions under which the foreign companies monopolize these privileges are not clear, it is known that the principal contract is held by the Great Northern interests, controlled by Danes. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Commerical Pacific Cable Company, both British concerns, are understood to be operating under secondary agreements made with the Great Northern, agreements in the phrasing of which the Chinese had little or no voice. They were matters arranged almost exclusively between the British and the Danes.

When the National Government Ministry of Communications last year purchased material for the erection of radio stations of its own, grumbles of protest went up from the foreign telegraph companies. The contract, or contracts, which they had made with previous Chinese governments were, it was said, being violated. However, the Chinese pointed out that in the wording of the contracts it had been distinctly stipulated that the monopoly covered "telegraphic communications;" and that radio could not be includin this category. At the time the contracts originally were made, radio had not yet been introduced; the phrasing was meant to cover all known methods of long distance communication. Thus it became a a matter of defining the word "telegraphic." The foreign monopolists claimed that it naturally included radio and maintained that the spirit of their contracts quite obviously assured exclusive rights. The Ministry of Communications on the other hand averred that the establishment of government radio stations was legal and not in violation of these rights if the working of the agreement was strictly interpreted. After vain efforts to frustrate the Ministry's plans, the Great Northern (and associated interests) tactfully let the matter drop, realizing perhaps that the date of the expiration of their contracts was near at hand and that it would be unwise to aggravate the government if a renewal of these monopolies was to be secured. Also, they were somewhat mollified when they learned that the Ministry planned at present only to operate the Shanghai-Manila circuit and not to open up direct lines to America and Europe until a few months prior to the lapsing of the agreements mentioned.

The radio circuit to Manila, which has now been functioning for some months, gives China an indirect route to America, via the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, which contacts with San Francisco. But the Shanghai station that is to connect China directly with California has not yet been established here, although the Radio Corporation of America has set up a powerful transmitting and receiving depot for this purpose in San Francisco. The materials for the building of the station at this end of the important Shanghai-San Francisco "line", as well as equipment purchased from German and French concerns for establishing independent circuits between this city and Paris and Berlin, arrived here some time ago. All that is now required to bring the reality of Chinese-owned direct international communications is the erection of the stations by the government and the training of a staff capable of conducting a major communications service. If these tasks have been successfull fulfilled by the end of next year, China ought to be in a position to dictate her own terms to the telegraph companies.

According to the plans of the Ministry of Communications, as lucidly explained in an article on this subject by George Shecklen, appearing in this issue, the Radio Central at Shanghai will function in the following manner:

> "The two 20 Kilowatt, short-wave, crystal-controlled machines furnished by R.C.A. are designated to maintain a high-speed automatic, 24 hour service between Shanghai

and San Francisco where connections are to be had with American landlines and the many direct radio services of the R.C.A. These two transmitters will also serve to maintain similar services to Berlin, where fast transfers can be made to all European, as well as African countries.

"The French 15 Kilowatt transmitter is allotted to direct service between Shanghai and Paris. Four German 21 Kilowatt equipments will give a rapid feeder and distribution service between Shanghai, Canton, Hankow Tientsin.

"While the actual transmitters and receivers are to be located some seven or eight miles from Shaughai, all will be controlled from the Radio Central Office, in the new Sassoon quarters. A message filed in this office will be sent to Berlin, or San Francisco, or Paris, within a few minutes."

It will thus be seen that with the building up of radio communications under the control of the Government, the lines now being operated by the foreign telegraph companies would no longer be so essential. In fact, as will be seen from the map showing the projected routes of radio communication from China, and the circuits with which they will contact, the cable companies could cease to function altogether and they probably would not be greatly missed. However, it is not the intention of the Ministry of Communications to put these companies out of business. Rather it is desired to cooperate with them, knitting their lines into a compact service composed of both radio and telegraph which will give China modern facilities comparable to these existing in the west. But it is safe to say that the era of foreign monoplization of telegraph privileges into this country will end with the expiration of the present contracts held by the Danish and British companies; China will not renew their rights on such an extraordinary basis as they have been held in the past.

It is understood that the Ministry has already attempted negotiations for the purchase of the properties of Great Northern, the Eastern Extension and the Commercial Pacific companies. A special committee has been organized for the purpose of revising the contracts of these companies, in case an outright purchase is not possible. It seems probable that the temporary solution of the problem will be a plan of gradual purchase by the Chinese, with the foreign companies meanwhile continuing to function under the control, perhaps indirectly, of the Ministry of Communicantions. Of course it would be most desirable from China's standpoint, that all the telegraphic facilities immediately come under full control of the government; but there are several important reasons why this is practically impossible. It is known, for instance, that enormous "loans" have been made to past governments by the Great Northern and its associates. Some of these were legitimate; many were meagrely disguised bribes: all were in some manner hooked up with schemes of foreign telegraphic monopolies. Additional advances are believed to have been made to the Peking government by Japan, supposedly secured on China's telegraphic rights. Whether all these are to be recognized as obligations of the National Government is not known; certainly there are claims among them sufficiently legitimate to comprise a formidable total. So when the government prepares to purchase the properties of the foreign cable companies it must repay these loans—the principal and unpaid interest of which have mounted alarmingly—in addition to paying for their extensive holdings. In view of these facts the problem of reclaiming full control of China's international communications, which at first glance appears so simple, becomes a matter egregiously complicated for the impoverished National Government.

The best course for the Ministry of Communications to pursue is to establish as quickly as possible its independent radio circuits, as mentioned above. With these functioning, bargaining with the monopolists would become an easier matter. Aside from the importance to China of establishing suzerainty over her international communications, these direct radio circuits will be highly beneficial to Chinese and to world business, which has been greatly handicapped by the slow, expensive cable system. Over the latter, direct radio communications introduce a saving of approximately 100 per cent, both in the time required for dispatches, and the tolls at present charged by the roundabout telegraph routes to Europe and America. But the erection of the radio stations mentioned is itself an expensive undertaking, the cost of which will run into several millions. And it must be remembered also, that an efficient organization must be trained within the next thirteen months to handle the large volume of traffic. These are vital tasks which Minister Wang Peh-chun, with his comparatively little experienced staff, must accomplish if China is to be in a position to establish her rightful control over national and international communications. Will he be able to do it? Certainly it is to be doubted, if the political picture remains as it is, for a stable government is the first essential in the maintenance of a dependable telegraphic service. Another question is that of finance: where will the Ministry secure the $10,000,000, which is the approximate amount necessary to erect all the stations, man them, and meet all the supplementary problems of establishing the service on an efficient basis of operation?

The solution to the problem of finance and organization of the radio system may have to be found in utilizing for a time the aid of the Radio Corporation of America, and perhaps the formation of a Chinese commercial company temporarily to take over the preliminaay stages of operation. It is not the most desirable arrangement, but if the assistance of the American company is secured on an advisory basis, with the distinct understanding that the major control remains always with the Chinese, it perhaps would be the most feasible way out of the situation. R.C.A. has from the beginning conducted its business with the National Government in a spirit different from that which has characterized the dealings of the monopolists in the past, clearly indicating that its ambitions were only to establish a direct route with America, and that it expected its profit from the American end of the business, desiring the Chinese to have full control in China. Were time not so pressing a matter it undoubtedly would be better for the government to attempt to manage unassisted. But there remain only thirteen months in which to work out this new system, and the problems to be met are egregious. In view of this, it probably would be a sagacious move for the Ministry to enlist the financial assistance and experience of the American company—provided, of course, that this is possible without in the least restraining Chinese authority over communications.

WE ARE ACCUSED!

IN last week's *Review* there appeared an editorial, "Chinese Please Use Rear Entrance," which called attention to the unsavory fact that certain foreign buildings in Shanghai still persist in discriminating against the Chinese (of whose country, it should be remembered, they are guests), by requiring the "natives" of the land to

use the side or rear entrances and elevators. In introducing the comment the following sentence was used:

> Although the signboards reading "Dogs and Chinese not Allowed," that once were erected in Shanghai's parks by order of the Municipal Council, some time since were removed, the spirit which this arrogant, insulting piece of affrontery typifies is not yet dead. . . .

Since the publication of this editorial we have been anonymously accused in the "correspondence" columns of the veracious *North China Daily News* in its issues of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, of "deliberate untruths", "malicious slander", "insidious innuendoes", "the defamation of foreigners" and various other perfectly horrid crimes which strive to create the impression that we are the hastiest sort of a "meanie" and ought to be exterminated forthwith. The difficulty seems to be that there is some disagreement among our critics ,who sign themselves (or is it himself?) whimsically as "A Lover of Truth," "John England" and "Free Lance," for one believes that the Municipal Council should undertake to chastise us, another apparently wishes the *N.C.D.N.* to wield the stick, while the third offers a formidable list of those who ought to undertake our punishment, a list that begins with Dr. Sellett, the U. S. District Attorney, includes the American, the British, and the General Chambers of Commerce, and winds up with the China Association, the Association of Lancastrians in China, and the Pan Pacific Association. In case any of these agencies to which the *North China's* anonymous correspondent has extended the invitation to "expose" us do not read that excellent journal, we trust they will take note of this in the *Review*—since nearly all of them are regular readers of this journal—,will consider us and our enterprise, and if there be any maliciousness in the *Review*, will see to it that we are properly "pilloried."

But to return to the criticism of the *N.C.D.N* correspondents. We have no way of knowing of course, whether these alleged letters printed in the *North China* assume their grand title of "correspondence" in passing from the typewriters of the editorial desks to the No. 1 boy in the composition room, but lacking proof to this effect, we must courteously assume that there actually are people who devote their odd moments to thinking up naive and original Signatures like "John England", "Lover of Truth" and "Free Lance" under which to work off their suppressed emotions. We recall that the English are inordinately fond of letter writing—we happen to have several English cousins who are incredible bores in that respect—so it is possible that the *N.C.D.N's* correspondence is ***bona fide***. At any rate the complaint of the correspondence in this instance was over the sentence quoted above from the *Review's* editorial. "Lover of Truth" declares that no sign worded "Dogs and Chinese Not Allowed" was ever placed by the Municipal Council in Shanghai's parks. In support of this opinion he produces correspondence from the Municipal Council's archives; a letter duly signed by a former secretary and quite formally stating that no sign reading "No Dogs or Chinese Admitted" ever appeared in the parks "or any other places within the Council's jurisdiction." It is quite possible that the wording may have been different. It is possible that the legend was inscribed on two separate signs. But signs to this general effect undoubtedly existed at one time, as any old-timer in Shanghai can tell you.

But even were there actually no signs displayed—could this possibly alter the fact, which is within the memory of all of us beyond the Griffin stage, that until very recently *dogs and Chinese were not admitted to the public parks*? And before the *North China's* correspondents allow themselves to become so agitated over a possible misquoting of this sign, we suggest to them that they ask their Britsih friends whether they think it was a mistake for the Council to change its ruling and admit the Chinese, along with the foreigners, to enjoy the spot or two of greenery that Shanghai boasts. Nine out of ten of them will probably say that it was a greivous error.

Characteristic of all anonymous attacks against the *Review* which appear in the correspondence columns of the *N.C.D.N.*, no reference whatever is made to the essence of th matter discussed, in this instance the discrimination against Chinese by providing separate elevators for them: "John England" is not struck by the fact that this is a mean, a petty practice. "Lover of Truth", is not impressed with the prejudiced minds it reveals, nor does "Free Lance" think it worth mentioning that it is "hardly cricket."

Regular readers of the *Review* know that this journal is not anti-foreign, nor is it avowedly anti-British. It is an American magazine, striving always for the spirit of fair-play and if it sometimes seems that the *Review's* attitude is pro-Chinese at the expense of foreign interests, it is because the editors attempt to wield the scalpal for what is morally right; that which is justice. And we aim to attack bigotry in all its manifestations because it is opposed to that justice. Occasionally we make errors; every paper does. When we err it is unintentional. The *Review* has never published anything that it knew to be false. That the *Review* has not suffered from libel suits, is a matter of some pride: it is more than most papers in Shanghai can boast. In view of this are we not perhaps justified in asking the correpondents (or correspondent?) of the righteous *North China Daily News* to turn the sheet over—look at the other side—and thereon they may find the explanation of why the *Review* has not expired in any of the horrible deaths which they so ardently desire for us, at the hands of the friendly agencies mentioned as our possible prosecutors by the indignant "Free Lance."

THE BIRTHDAY OF SUN WEN

LAST Tuesday China celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the second time since the capital of the National Government was established at Nanking. Appropriate ceremonies, conducted by the various branches of the Kuomintang, are reported to have been enthusiastically attended in all the big centers of population. A national holiday was declared and many Chinese shops closed their doors for the day; a number of foreign firms also graciously honored the memory of China's greatest revolutionist. At the capital, of course, much was made of the occasion. Memorial services were held in the morning, and in the afternoon the Central Party Headquarters "was thrown open"

(*Continued on page 432*)

An Indian View of Anglo-American Relations and India

(From the Calcutta Review)

BY TARAKNATH DAS

THE United States of America is the strongest nation in the world. In international commerce, finance and industry she has out-ranked Great Britain. Her naval strength is second only to that of Great Britain; and among a certain section of Americans there is the justifiable desire that the American navy must be "second to none" in strength and defensive power. This attitude among the Americans is in conflict with the traditional British policy of maintaining the strongest fleet in the world. Therefore there is much talk about Anglo-American rivalry and possible conflict. In fact Prof. Scott Nearing and others in America (all who believe in the theory of economic determinism) and some communist leaders in Great Britain and Soviet Russia and some others regard that war between Great Britain and the United States of America is inevitable.

No War Without the Support of Other Powers

Acknowledging the existing economic and commercial competition and naval rivalry between Great Britain and the United States, I wish to emphasis the point, that no student of Real Politics and International Relations should be cocksure of an inevitable war between Great Britain and the United States. On the contrary, it is possible and, if not, probable that statesmen of Great Britain and America, for the preservation of the best of both will be able to come to an amicable adjustment of all outstanding problems.

During the administration of President Cleveland, on the Venezuelan Question, the American Government practically sent an ultimatum to the British Foreign Office, on the ground that the British Government's activities against Venezuela constituted an unfriendly act towards the United States of America and violation of the Monroe Doctrine. This action of the American Government precipitated a crisis; but the far-sighted British statesmen submitted to America, and the whole question was solved by arbitration. In fact this controversy led to careful exploration by the ablest statesmen of both countries, of all the avenues by which the Anglo-American relations could be strengthened to such an extent that there would be less possibility of any armed conflict between these two nations. It must be said that credit goes to the British diplomats, especially men like Lord Balfour (then Mr.) and the late Mr. Chamberlain (the father of the present British Secretary of State) for seeking Anglo-American co-operation in World Politics. Indeed this far-sightedness in British diplomacy brought about virtual Anglo-American co-operation in all major problems of world politics and world conflicts—such as the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Up-rising and the struggle for Open Door Policy in China, the Russo-Japanese War, the Algeciras Conference and the World War. One should not hastily believe that British Diplomacy has degenerated to such a state of impotency that, now in 1929-1930, when America is infinitely stronger than she was during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, England will tumble into a war with the United States of America. It is more conceivable that the British statesmen will seek a compromise and solution of the existing problems in Anglo-American relations than risk a war which would mean possible dissolution of the British Empire, if not its very destruction.

Fearlessness of British Diplomacy

In this connection it may be pointed out that British Diplomacy in its relations with other Powers has always shown fearlessness and never hesitated to change its course if that was necessary to serve British interests. For instance, about 1901. British statesmen were serious about concluding an Anglo-German-Japanese Alliance against the Dual Alliance of France and Russia; but they abandoned the idea of an Anglo-German Alliance, and remained contented with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and cordial understanding with the United States of America. Great Britain was at the point of war with France in the Fashoda incident; but British statesmen did not hesitate to conclude an Entente with France when such a possibility was open to them. They later on concluded the Triple Entente and in 1913 fought Germany with whom they were negotiating for an alliance in 1901.

These facts may be utilised by those who assert that an Anglo-American War is inevitable, to the effect that Great Britain under the leadership of unscrupulous diplomats may fight the United States as she did Germany, which was Britain's commercial and naval competitor. It may be further pointed out that since the days of Elizabeth, Great Britain fought Spain, Holland, France, Russia and Germany in succession because they challenged British power (especially naval power); and as to-day the United States of America is the greatest commercial and naval rival of Great Britain, war is inevitable. However, I may say that possibly there would not have been a World War, had German statesmen been careful enough in their relations with other nations and if they did not follow the path which led to virtual isolation of Germany in world politics. To be concrete, it may be safely asserted that if the German statesmen followed the path of Anglo-German Alliance or German-Russian Alliance then there would have been less chance of a World War and certainly no possibility of German defeat as it happened in the World War.

War Between U. S. and Britain?

It cannot be disputed that in case of an Anglo-American War, if Great Britain is defeated then the inevitable result is the dissolution of the British Empire. Thus no British statesman will ever undertake the adventure of declaring war against the United States, unless it seems conclusive that, through isolation of the United States in world politics and other causes Great Britain would be the victor. Therefore it is reasonable to believe that British statesmen will never risk a war with the United States unless they are sure of receiving support from other Powers against America.

It is worthwhile to examine very briefly the existing trend of world politics and see if isolation of the United States of America can be brought about by British statesmen, even if they wished to carry out such a policy. To be sure to-day the Anglo-French Entente is stronger than ever. But this fact does not conclusively prove that France and her allies (Belgium, Poland, Czecho-slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia) will be willing to array themselves in a war against the United States of America in favor of Great Britain. For argument's sake, if we agree that because of the existence of the Anglo-French Entente, France and her allies will join Great Britain against the United States, even then there is not the remotest possibility of bringing about isolation of the United States in Europe; because Germany will naturally avail herself of the opportunity of rectifying her Eastern Prussian boundary and, if possible, retrieve her lost provinces. Russia will try to recover Bessarabia, Hungarians will try to avenge the wrong done to them and Italians will array themselves against Jugo-Slavia. In Africa there will be revolt of the Egyptians and Moroccans, and in the Near East the Arabs will not submit to the existing condition of servitude; and Turkey may take a stand to recover the disputed and rich territory of Iraq. Within the British Empire, some of the self-governing dominions, especially Ireland, Canada and South Africa, may refuse to fight against the United States and may declare their independence. In Asia, Great Britain's position will be difficult in India; Chinese Nationalists will surely join America against France and Great Britain to recover Indo-China, Tibet and if possible Hongkong. Indeed, Japan will be a very powerful factor in such a conflict; but as there is no Anglo-Japanese Alliance in existence, it will be to the advantage of Japan to remain neutral and consolidate her position economically as well as politically in Asia. Thus it is clear that without much effort on the part of the United States of America she will find powerful and effective allies in Europe, Africa and Asia. As the United States of America cannot be starved to submission as was the case with Germany in the World War, it will not be so easy to defeat America. A prolonged warfare will possibly be more disastrous to America's enemies than to herself. Thus it is reasonable to expect that British statesmen, in dealing with the United States, will be forced to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. It is interesting to note that both the French and British Governments have *officially* given up the Anglo-French Naval Pact, because it was not

acceptable to the United States. Furthermore such a veteran statesman as Earl Grey in his recent speech has declared that the best way for England to follow, in dealing with the United States on the Naval question, is to allow the United States to build as many large cruisers as she wants to build and at the same time Great Britain should have as many small cruisers as she needs for her own national defence. There is much truth in the statement that an Anglo-American War will do incalculable harm to the whole world, especially the contending Powers, without any gain even to the victorious Power.

American Policy For World Peace

Although I am not in the confidence of the American statesmen who are directing the destiny of the nation, I know that the American policy is for world peace. The Kellogg Pact and the American Naval Programme (which I have defended in an article in "Forward," Calcutta) are to ensure peace and provide means of national defence and protection of American commerce. America is the largest creditor nation in the world; her industrial machinery is the best in the world; her export and import trade is constantly growing; her surplus capital is seeking new fields of investment; and for these reasons (if one wishes to ignore American idealism which is the dominating characteristic of American national life), America wants peace. America wants such changes in world economic and political condition as will afford really "Open Door" in business in all parts of the world. It seems to me conclusive that as America is not seeking or planning a war against Britain, and as Britain has more to lose than to gain by pursuing any policy which might lead to an Anglo-American War there is every reason to think that in course of time all outstanding Anglo-American disputes will be amicably settled in a process of adjustment. Britain will be forced to submit to America whenever the latter shows her stubborn determination to hold to her position; while in many instances America will show her magnanimous consideration for Britain and her Empire.

America Holds World Peace

I am firmly convinced that American power is a factor for world peace and it will lead to the solution of many problems of human freedom without a war. This being my conviction, I feel that intimate economic and cultural relations between the United States and India will benefit both nations. especially the latter, even in regaining her national freedom. American history is full of incidents which demonstrate that America has furthered the cause of human freedom, without going into war, but by using her power and influence. America protected the newly-born republics of South America from the menace of the Holy Alliance by declaring her Monroe Doctrine. To be sure America fought Mexico and annexed some of the Mexican territories, but it was the American firm stand against the plan of Napoleon III, who wanted to build up a Mexican Empire, under French control, that saved Mexico from foreign domination. America did not join Japan against Russia in the Russo-Japanese War, but now it is known that American diplomatic and financial support to Japan and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a factor in Japanese victory. After the Boxer War when Russia tried virtually to annex Manchuria, it was the American determination which brought about the inauguration of a new era in Chinese politics, in the form of the "open door policy." All the newly-created republics and monarchies of Europe, which came into existence after the World War, owe their very existence more to the *American doctrine of self-determination,* propounded by the late President Woodrow Wilson, than any other thing. Although the treaty of Versailles decided that Japan should receive Shantung, yet it was American opposition to this that forced Japan to give up Shantung to China, and it was America which forced Japan to get out of Siberia. America accomplished these not by declaring war against Japan, but by inducing Great Britain to give up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance during the Washington Conference. During the recent Nationalist uprising in China, although America was forced to fire a few shots against Nanking, yet it was America, which without firing a shot has aided the Chinese Nationalists in recovering tariff autonomy; and America will possibly be the instrument to bring about the termination of the existing extra-territorial jurisdiction in China. It was the American advisers in Siam and the American Government which aided that Asian State to recover her full sovereignty. In Persia, American advisers paved the way for the present stable administration of Shah Reza; and to-day American financiers, in co-operation with German engineers, are building new rail-roads which will strengthen Persia politically as well as economically. In the Near East, America has done more for the education and alleviation of the misery of suffering humanity than all the European nations. America did not accept an inch of territory as mandate in the Near East, when the British were anxious to entangle her in the political mess of the Orient, yet American Universities, Women's Colleges, hospitals, etc., are aiding the people of the Near East in the most constructive way to build up their future national life. Whatever semi-independence the people of Egypt enjoy to-day, is largely due to the support of the American people to the cause of Egyptian nationalism. *America did not declare a war against Great Britain to free the Irish people from British misrule and oppression; but it is known to all that the very existence of the Irish Free State is primarily due to American diplomatic pressure in its favour and American condemnation of the brutalities of the British "Black and Tans." Great Britain, which carried out a policy of subduing the German people through starvation, would have never given the Irish people—only four millions—their freedom unless she was forced to do so by American diplomacy and public opinion.*

America as Inspiration to India

American contribution to the cause of political progress of the world is very considerable. To-day there are more republics than monarchies in the world; and all these republics have been influenced by American ideals and examples. Federalism in Government is primarily an American contribution. It is not generally recognized and known by Indian politicians of to-day that the American example of struggle for freedom is the spiritual fountain for the present-day movement for Indian Freedom which is being directed by the All-India National Congress. I may confidently say that the fathers of the Congress movement in India—especially the late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea—thought of the American Congress held at Philadelphia which, in 1776, declared American Independence, as the source of inspiration. How often we have heard that the American policy in the Philippines is more liberal than that practised in India by the British; and the British imperialists often complained of American liberality as a source of inspiration to the discontented Indians. On the whole, Americans spend more money in India for the education of the Indian people than the Britishers, who live upon India's trade. During the terrible famines in India, Americans showed greater generosity to the people of India than the British. *It may be mentioned and emphasized that the idea of the establishment of the first Agricultural College for India originated in the mind of an American philanthropist who donated several thousand pounds to Lord Curzon for the purpose, and that was the origin of the present Agricultural College at Pusa.* Responsible Indian educators, statesmen and scholars know that the American people may not be willing to go to war against Great Britain for India's freedom, but they are considerate of the Indian people and their national aspirations. *Even in the field of international diplomacy, whenever it has been possible for America to champion the cause of the Indian people on moral grounds, it has been done by her statesmen; and the best and most recent example is America's fight against British opium policy in India.*

In the past, Indian leaders did not consciously follow a path of international co-operation. Even men like Mahatma Gandhi did not see any special gain in courting international contact and cultivating international public opinion. But fortunately for India a new type of statesmen are in the arena who wish to emphasise the need of international action. *Educationally, economically, industrially and otherwise no nation can help India more than the United States of America. America has no political ambition in India and the American people realise that with the growth of freedom and better economic condition of the people of India, America will reap commercial advantages in open competition with other nations.*

Closer Cultural Relations

Whatever may be the tendency of the Anglo-American relations, American sympathy and influence and co-operation with India will be a source of strength for India, and it will also lead to better understanding between the East and the West and thus promote the cause of World Peace. There are several thousand American businessmen and missionaries in India and there are several hund-

(*Continued on page 430*)

Radio Central, Shanghai

BY GEORGE F. SHECKLEN

ONE year ago—on the 3rd of November 1928 to be exact—the National Government signed contracts with the Radio Corporation of America and with the Telefunken Co. of Germany for the purchase of short-wave radio transmitters and receivers. A little later it placed an order for an additional transmitter with a French company. These purchases were made with the object of establishing a modern, first-class Radio Central in Shanghai to communicate with America and Europe, as well as certain important countries of the orient. Part of the equipment was for the purpose of building up, or rather enhancing the feeder services between other commercially prominent cities of China and Shanghai.

The two 20 Kilowatt, short-wave, crystal-controlled machines furnished by R.C.A. are designated to maintain a high-speed, automatic, 24 hour service between Shanghai and San Francisco where connections are had with the American landlines and the many direct radio services of the R.C.A. These two transmitters will also serve to maintain a similar service to Berlin where fast transfers can be made to all European as well as African countries.

The French 15 Kilowatt transmitter is allotted to a direct service between Shanghai and Paris.

Four German 2 Kilowatt equipments will give a rapid feeder and distribution service between Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Tientsin.

Nearly all the apparatus mentioned has now arrived in Shanghai, the balance being in shipment.

Messages Instantly Transmitted 6,000 Miles

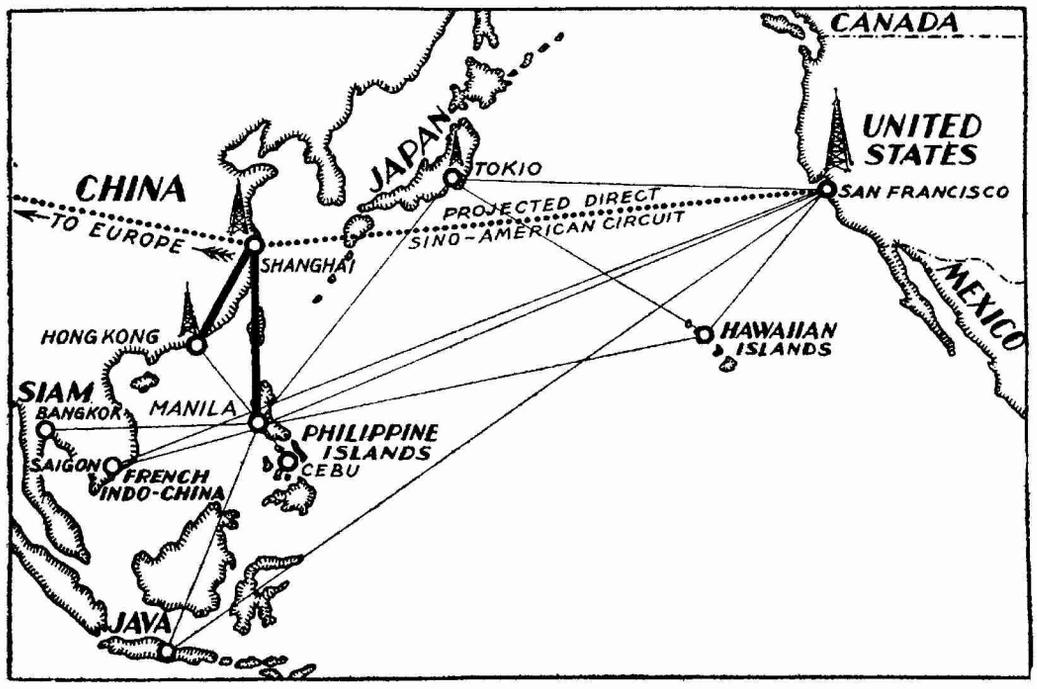
While the actual transmitters and receivers are to be located some seven or eight miles from Shanghai, all will be controlled from the Radio Central Traffic Office, in the new Sassoon House quarters. A message filed in this office will be sent to Berlin, or San Francisco, or Paris within a few minutes. After "punching" it on the perforating machines, a strip of paper tape passes through the automatic transmitting (keying) machine which actuates the radio-transmitter and the signals are instantly recorded on the tape in the radio terminal 6,000, or more, miles away.

The Government radio projects in China are now all in the hands of the Ministry of Communications. From Minister Wang Peh-chun, on down, the staff connected with the Radio Administration (or Bureau) of the Ministry are enthusiastic in their belief that radio will solve the major problems of China's international and, to a great extent, national telegraphic communication difficulties.

Temporary Routes Already Operating

No longer will China be under the domination of a foreign-controlled communication monopoly. The sufferings of the Chinese and foreign business-men and citizens have been alike and the new service will be a tremendous relief for them.

The interim radio services to America, Europe and several countries in the Orient established last January, have already given some measure of relief in connecting Shanghai by radio with the Radio Corporation of the Philippines station at Manila and there contacting the RCP-European and RCP-American routes. Of course this routing is only temporary for Europe and America, the new equipments being quite capable of direct service from Shanghai.



Chinese Government-International Circuits Now Operating
Projected Chinese-Government International Circuits
RCA Communication Circuits to the Orient.

The accompanying map shows the present trans-Pacific radio circuits of the RCA Communications, Inc. and those of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines. The heavy broken line shows the new direct Shanghai-San Francisco circuit which, it is expected, will be in operation before the middle of 1930.

The merchants, bankers, and business people in general, as well as the Government officials and private citizens must support the radio activities of the Government whole-heartedly and enthusiastically, for only in the early consummation of these projects can they be assured of more accurate, more rapid and, what is almost equally important, cheaper communication service. All should take an active interest in the work and urge the government to rush the stations to the earliest possible date of completion.

The Battle of San Kiang Kou

BY J. B. POWELL

(Written for the Chicago Tribune)

FUCHIN (On Sungari River about 450 miles northeast of Harbin).—This city of approximately 140,000 people is located about twenty miles in a straight line from the Sino-Russian frontier at the junction point of the Amur and Sungari Rivers. The city is important because it is the chief grain exporting center on the Lower Sungari, hence is believed to have been the objective of the Soviet Russian military and naval forces which launched an attack on the town of La-hu-su-su on October 12 and 13. At the same time Soviet airplanes flew over this city and dropped several bombs, some of which fell in the river in front of the city and did no damage. One bomb which fell in the outskirts of the city killed one man and wounded another.

Owing to the isolated location of this territory which is about 500 miles northeast of Harbin, very little, aside from brief cabled reports, has reached the outside world regarding the battle of San-Kiang-Kou which is the Chinese name for the territory at the junction of the Amur and Sungari Rivers. To reach this territory it is necessary to travel by river steamer from Harbin, which at this time of year may require two weeks for the round trip. After the Sungari has frozen over, which usually occurs about the third week in October, it is possible then to travel to Fuchin and La-hu-su-su by motor car over the ice in much shorter time, but the trip is a precarious one.

Way Opened for Advance to Harbin

One of the first things the Soviet troops did after the defeat of the Chinese military and naval forces and the capture of the town of La-hu-su-su, was to cut the telegraph and telephone lines connecting the city with Fuchin where the Chinese military and naval headquarters are located. Hence it was practically a week before Harbin received meager details of the battle, but these details were sufficient to give the Harbin population a genuine thrill because with the Russians in possession of the mouth of the Sungari, it appeared that the way had been opened for an advance of the Red river flotilla up the Sungari River to Harbin. Whether the Soviet fleet will attempt this daring venture before the river completely freezes over (the season is late this year) no one outside of the Red military headquarters at Habarovsk knows. Admiral Shen Hung-lien, Commander of the Chinese Northeastern Fleet and also of the gunboats on the Sungari, believes that his defense measures are adequate to prevent the Red fleet from invading the Sungari, but it is believed that Admiral Shen is depending more upon the weather than upon his military defenses, because a sudden drop in the atmosphere at this time of year will often produce sufficient ice to block navigation within a period of twenty-four hours.

Strategic Importance of San Kiang Kou

The battle of San-Kiang-Kou, which occurred on October 12 and 13, was significant from two standpoints—as a military spectacle and from the standpoint of its possible political effect upon the future relations of China and Soviet Russia. By the Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun, 1861, the frontier between China and Russia follows the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rivers, which were internationalized with equal rights of civil and naval navigation for both countries, Russia controlling the left bank and China the right. The main centers on the Russian side are Blagoveschenk capital of the Russian Amur province and faced by the Chinese city of Ta-Hei-Ho, and Habarovsk, capital of the Russian maritime Province and faced by the Chinese city of Sui-Yuan. The Sungari River which runs entirely through Chinese territory empties into the Amur at La-Hu-Su-Su. The Chinese name for the town is Tungkiang. The district at the junction of the two rivers is known as San Kiang-Kou.

The strategic importance of La-hu-su-su and the San-Kiang-Kou district may be realized by a glance at the map of the area, because with the Chinese navy in control, all navigation on the Amur between Blagoveschensk and Habarovsk may be cut and a Chinese army could be directed to either place. If, on the other hand the Russian navy is in control of this point, a Russian army would have access to the rich regions of Kirin province and Russian gunboats could be sent up to the city of Harbin, a city of more than a half million inhabitants and the metropolis of North Manchuria. Realizing the importance of these factors, the Russians at the very beginning of the present struggle, seized all of the Chinese merchant vessels on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers and stationed five gun-boats at the mouth of the Sungari.

Stoppage of Shipping on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers

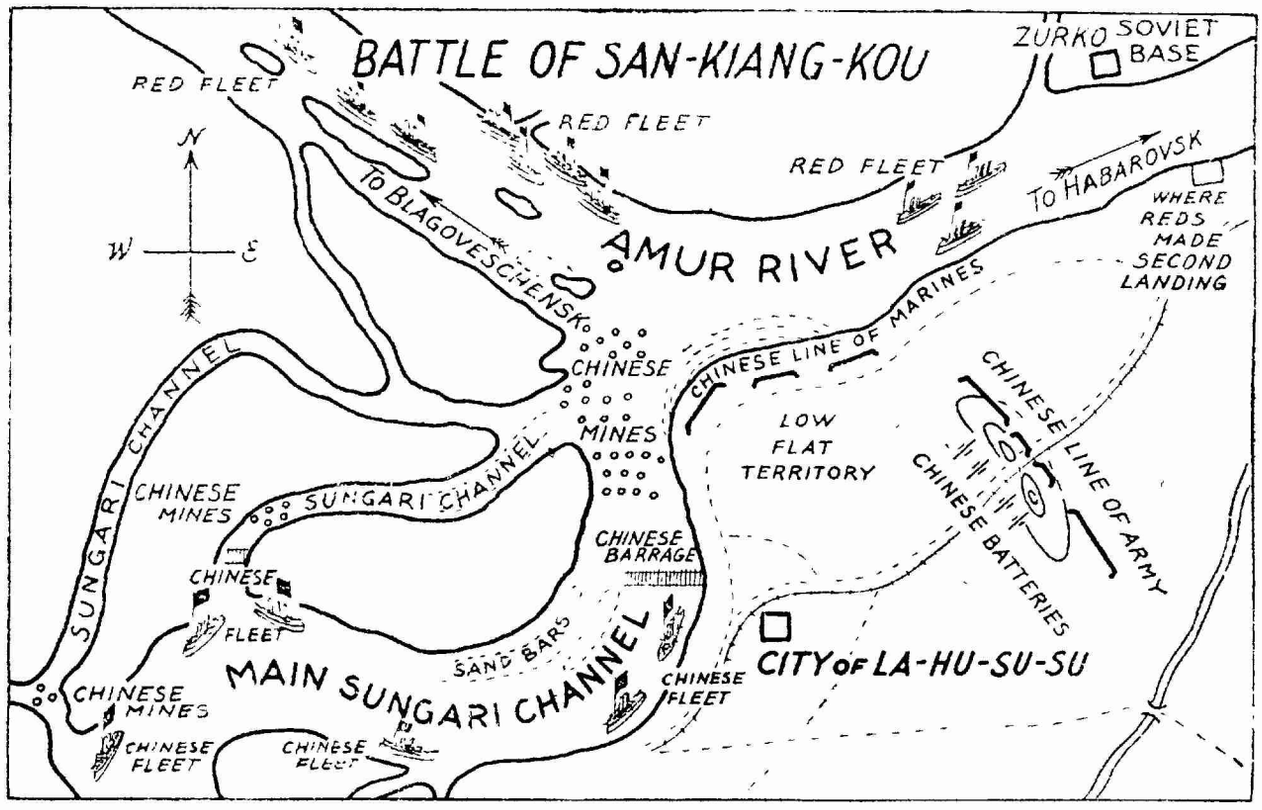
While the Russians have made a great noise regarding the Chinese forceful seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, very little has been said regarding the Russian retaliatory seizure of Chinese shipping and stoppage of navigation on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, which by treaty are supposed to be open to the commerce of the two countries. Eight Chinese steamers were seized, most of them belonging to the Chinese Northeastern Navigation Company, the total value of the boats being more than $3,000,000. Chinese passengers and crews of these ships, numbering 1,190 individuals were taken prisoner by the Russian authorities and are still detained at the town of Habarovsk. This occurred between July 19 and 29 before the Chinese had arrested or interned many of the Soviet laborers on the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin. The manager of the Chinese steamship company, Wang Chi-shen, informed the writer that the Chinese passengers and members of the crews of the ships seized by the Russians have been badly treated and up to quite recently the Russians have refused to permit the officials of the steamship company in Habin to remit funds to the Chinese prisoners for the purpose of purchasing blankets and winter clothing. The Consul in Vladivostok who attempted to transmit the money on behalf of the Chinese, has certified to the refusal of the Russian authorities to permit the trasnfer of the money. In the face of this situation, the Soviet Government has repeatedly charged the Chinese authorities with the mistreatment of Soviet prisoners in the Sung-bei internment camp at Harbin.

China made no attempt to prevent the Russian action in seizing Chinese shipping on the Amur and Sungari, but orders were given for the mining of the mouth of the Sungari, the dispatch of a military force to La-hu-su-su and the stationing of the Chinese Sungari flotilla of gunboats at the same place. The accompanying map which was prepared for the writer by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Chinese River fleet, and General Lee Tu, commander of the Chinese military forces at La-hu-su-su, gives the relative positions of the Chinese and Russians before the beginning of the battle before daylight on October 12.

Chinese River Flotilla at Mouth of Sungari

The Sungari river enters the Amur through a delta which divides the river into three channels. At the outlet of the eastern channel the right bank is quite high and a short distance to the east is a low hill, from which points one may have an uninterrupted view of the Amur. These two points, which are located about five kilometers from the city of La-hu-su-su, were defended by small forces of Chinese marines. Each detachment had two field guns and six trench mortars. There also was one company of infantry from the Chinese army stationed in this vicinity. The Chinese Sungari River flotilla, under command of Capt. Ying Tso-yin, which was stationed near the mouth of the Sungari consisted of the following ships: Two gunboats, *Li Chieh* and *Li Sui*, 300 tons each, carrying 3-inch guns fore and aft; naval transport, *Tung Yi* carrying two 4.7-inch guns, two 3-inch guns and one high elevation gun; transport *Kiang Ping*, 150 tons, carrying two small guns; transport *Kiang Tai*, 200 tons, carrying two small guns. Of these boats, the first two, the *Li Chieh* and *Li Sui* were the only ones to be strictly classed as gunboats, the others being converted merchant vessels. The *Li Chieh* and *Li Sui* were built in Germany and were stationed on the Yang-tsze River and taken over by the Chinese during the World War. In 1920 they were taken up the China coast to the Amur River at Nickolaievsk and thence up the Amur through Russian territory to the Sungari.

All three arms of the Sungari River were mined with electric-spark and contact mines which not only prevented the Russian fleet from entering the Sungari but also prevented the



Chinese fleet from entering the Amur. Admiral Shen called particular attention to this point as definitely indicating China's lack of aggressive designs and her sole intention of protecting her own territory. The Chinese navy as well as the military and marine forces stationed at the mouth of the Sungari had definite orders to remain on the defensive. Behind the mined areas, the Chinese had constructed barricades of heavy logs chained together and anchored to the shore at either side. The right flank of the Chinese position was defended by four infantry battallions stationed in well constructed trenches.

No Chinese Airplanes at La-hu-su-su

The Russians had their army, navy and air-forces stationed at the town of Zurko which is located on the Russian side of the Amur about ten miles east of La-hu-su-su. Since the beginning of the trouble between China and Russia last summer the Russians had kept two gunboats stationed in the Amur opposite the mouth of the Sungari and Russian airplanes occasionally flew over the Chinese lines for reconnoitering purposes. The Chinese had no airplanes at La-hu-su-su, a fatal mistake, otherwise they would have had prior knowledge of the Russian attack on October 12.

When the Soviet forces attacked Manchouli and Pogranichnaya early last August, Admiral Shen suspected a similar attack at the mouth of the Sungari, and held a confernce there with General Lee Tu, but the Russians made no move at that time, in fact the situation remained calm on this front for a period of practically two months. Since the Sungari and Amur Rivers ordinarily freeze over about the third week in October, Admiral Shen and General Lee left the San Kiang Kou area in order to make preparations for defense during the winter, General Lee going to San Shing, another town up the river where his headquarters are located, and Admiral Shen to Harbin for a military conference. The Russians must have been apprised of the departure of the two chief Chinese commanders, for no sooner had Admiral Shen arrived in Harbin than he received a report from his military headquarters at Fuchin that the Russians were displaying considerable activity. Two days later he heard that the number of Russian gunboats at the mouth of the Sungari had been increased and that Red airplanes had dropped bombs at Fuchin, some twenty miles behind the front. Both Admiral Shen and General Lee hurried back to the front, but were not able to reach their destination until after the battle and occupation of La-hu-su-su.

The Battle of October 11

On the morning of October 11, the number of Russian gunboats at the mouth of the Sungari had been increased from two to five and on the evening of the same day, four more arrived, including the flagship of the Russian admiral. The Chinese realized the seriousness of the situation and orders were given to the naval and military forces to be on the alert. At 5:30 o'clock on the morning of October 12, the Chinese sentries on the bank of the river reported that the Russian flagship had hoisted a solid red flag at the top of the mast and shortly afterwards the Russians fired one shell at the Chinese steamer *Li Chieh*. The Chinese did not reply to this shot, but when the Russians fired another shot the Chinese steamer *Li Sui* replied. A furious bombardment lasting one and a half hours ensued, at the conclusion of which time the Chinese claim the Russian flagship was compelled to retire in a sinking condition and two other Russian gunboats retreated, both seeming to be on fire. Thus far the advantage was with the Chinese, but at this point the Russian airplanes appeared, some twenty-five of them, flying in groups of two and three. The Red airplane squadrons flew low-down over the Chinese gunboats dropping bombs and at the same time raking the Chinese boats with machine-gun fire. The Russian gunboats, which the Chinese thought to be damaged, also returned to the scene and resumed their bombardment. Two of the Chinese boats, the *Kiang Tai* and *Kiang Ping* caught fire and had to withdraw. Later on the *Kiang An* also caught fire. The stern gun and rudder of the *Li Chieh* were hit, which put that boat out of action and at about the same time the forward-gun, a 3-incher, on the *Li Sui* was hit and all of the gunners killed. The forward turret was completely demolished, the gun dislodged from its foundation and completely put out of action. The stern-gun, also a 3-incher, however, was not damaged and while the hull had been pierced with shrapnel, the engines were still intact and eventually the boat was able to steam back to Fuchin under its own power. The *Tung Yi*, which carried 4.7-inch guns which were used to good effect, was eventually hit below the waterline and was sunk in the stream. During this latter action the Chinese claim their firing struck and seriously damaged two other Russian gunboats. Owing to its smashed rudder, the commander of the *Li Chieh* was unable to navigate his ship so it was eventually beached a short distance up river from the town of La-hu-su-su. It is not known yet whether it will be possible to repair the boat.

Results of Bombardment

It is believed the *Li Sui* can be repaired as the engines are intact and the shrapnel holes in the hull are not serious. The entire forward part of the ship including the superstructure, is, however, a mass of twisted and perforated steel. The forward revolving turret was completely demolished and the heavy steel superstructure supporting the gun entirely cut off by the force of a Russian high-explosive shell which entered the enclosure. There were two men in the turret when the first shell struck and one was killed outright and the other seriously wounded. Six other sailors immediately jumped to the position and resumed operation of the gun but the next Russian shell

scored a direct hit on the turret and killed all six of the sailors, the effects of the carnage still being evident when the writer examined the ship at Fuchin on October 26, some fourteen days after the battle. Blood stains and pieces of human flesh were still sticking to the forward funnel and Captain Whang Shuen's quarters. There were thirty-two sailors on deck at the beginning of the battle and of this number twelve were killed outright and fourteen dangerously wounded, thus leaving only six men above-decks. These six men continued to operate the rear gun until the ship was forced to withdraw. Aside from the demolition of the forward gun and turret the most spectacular damage was caused by an airplane bomb which struck the upper deck adjacent to the turret. This bomb made a hole in the heavy German steel armor plate approximately four feet across and exploded in the Captain's quarters below. This room and the officers' mess in the rear was converted into a mass of kindling by the force of the explosion of the Red airplane shell, all woodwork, furniture, and other fittings, including crockery being reduced to a mass of wreckage amidst pieces of twisted steel. There was a heavy steel pillar or stantion in the center of the room and about this steel pillar was wrapped a piece of heavy armor plate from the deck above. One Red shrapnel shell also entered the elevator or carriage which was used to bring ammunition from the magazine below, but fortunately the shell exploded as soon as it struck and did not enter the magazine, otherwise the ship would have been blown asunder. Other parts of the forward part of the ship likewise showed the effectiveness of the Soviet gunfire, one of the heavy steel air-shafts being reduced to the appearance of a badly battered tin-can. While the rear-gun was not damaged, the heavy steel plates on the deck presented further evidence of the Russian marksmanship, the plates being dented and in a few cases pierced by the Russian shells. The wooden mast which was used to hold the wireless antenna, was splintered fifteen feet above the deck by pieces of steel blown up from the deck. The effectiveness of the Soviet airplane machine-guns was also observable in the scarred sides of the ship it being difficult to find a place two feet square which did not contain dents or scarred paint. The Chinese sailors claim they swept up nearly a bushel of small pieces of steel, resembling rivets, or small pieces clipped from iron bars, with which the Russian shrapnel shells were loaded.

Russians in Possession of City Until Oct. 14

Evidence of the carnage among the Chinese sailors on the *Li Sui* was observable in the form of seven newly-made coffins standing in a compound at Fuchin, the names on the coffins being Chi Chen-mow, Wang Chia-shen, Po Tsang-qua, Feng Chi-cho, Chen Tai-chang, Fan Pai-chun and Chang Ching-wei. The bodies of the other five killed were blown to bits or into the river where they could not be recovered.

According to the official report of Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, the entire Chinese fleet at the mouth of the Sungari was out of business by 11 o'clock on the morning of October 12, at which time the Russians then directed their attention toward the Chinese shore positions. A detachment of between 400 and 500 Russian marines attempted to land immediately east of the Chinese positions but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians then landed a larger force about five kilometers down the Amur beyond the range of the Chinese guns, this Russian force consisting of about 3,000 infantry and cavalry was equipped with 20 mountain guns, 40 machine guns and about 400 automatic rifles. Although outnumbered by the better equipped Russian forces, the Chinese put up a brave resistence, but eventually were forced to retire to the city of La-hu-su-su where they put up further resistence and staged a counter-attack, but had to withdraw completely in the direction of Fuchin. The Reds entered La-hu--su-su at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon where they burned all the government buildings. They remained in possession of the town until October 14th when Admiral Shen and General Lee arrived with reinforcements. During the Russian occupation of the town all supplies of grain and other food-stuffs were removed to the Russian side of the boundary. A considerable number of Chinese-civilians, who were not able to get out of the town before the Russian occupation, were massacred and their bodies thrown into the river. A similar fate was met by the wounded Chinese soldiers and marines who were left on the battle field, all being thrown into the Amur.

The Chinese military and naval officials who were in charge during the battle at La-hu-su-su contend that the Russian guns out-ranged the Chinese guns, both on the Chinese gunboats and the shore batteries. Whether this statement is correct, the writer is not in a position to say. Admiral Shen was authority for the statement that fragments of Russian shells indicated that the Russians had guns of five or six inch caliber. Regardless of this point, it would seem that the Russian fire was much more effective and accurate than the fire from either the Chinese gunboats or shore-batteries. According to the captain of one of the Chinese gunboats the Russians fired in salvos, indicating that the Russian ships may have been equipped with a modern electrical mechanism making such firing possible. The Chinese place the chief blame for their defeat upon their lack of airplanes, but it would seem, superficially at least, that the Russians employed better strategy They knew the exact positions of the Chinese ships and batteries and took full advantbge of that knowledge; which prior knowledge undoubtedly had been obtained from spies in the Chinese camp and from constant observation from airplanes which had been flying over the area constantly for several weeks.

About 900 Chinese Killed

The total Chinese forces engaged in the battle were 2,000 soldiers, 300 marines and 500 sailors. The Chinese fighting forces killed, were soldiers, between 400 and 500; marines, approximately 300; sailors 60. According to Admiral Shen there were only five or six survivors in his entire marine force which occupied the advanced position on the river bank, all the remainder either being killed or wounded, those wounded and left on the field being later thrown into the Amur when the Russian forces took the position. The marine and sailor losses on the Chinese side of La-hu-su-su, according to Admiral Shen, constituted approximately one-third of the Chinese naval personnel of the Sungari, practically all of the men being from Fukien, Hupeh, Canton and Hunan and had followed the Chinese navy to the North when the boats were taken to the Sungari.

The Soviet action in seizing Chinese shipping on the Amur and Sungari and the military attack at La-hu-su-su, is politically significant from the standpoint that Russia always has had designs on this territory since late in the sixteenth century when Russian adventurers first descended the Argun and Amur Rivers. When the Russians first descended the Amur they were defeated and driven back by the Chinese, but later on in the middle of the last century when China was embarrassed by the other European Powers, particularly the British and French, the Russians took advantage of the situation and forced the Chinese to concede the left bank of the Argun, Amur and right bank of the Ussuri Rivers as Russian territory. As the Russian military activities at Manchouli-Chalainor in the Barga (Chinese name, Holumber) section of Heilungkiang province are significant from the standpoint of obvious Russian designs on that territory, it is therefore equally logical to assume that similar military activities on the Amur, Ussuri and Lower Sungari are significant from a similar standpoint in that they appear to be a continuation of the old Russian policy of territorial expansion in Eastern Asia.

Visitors Please Sheath Cameras

Great was the consternation of Dairen gendarmes, when, on October 27, it was learned that an American seaman had succeeded in securing a snapshot of Golden Hill. A general alarm was sent out; a cordon was organized to catch the offender in an enveloping net. All who wore the navy insignia of America were under suspicion, "more than a dozen," according to the *Manchuria Daily News*, were taken into custody while "those who carried cameras were told to produce all the negatives of photographs they had taken."

Eventually the chauffeur who had driven the culprit was also "hauled into the Gendarmery. The chauffeur stated that the American fares in question had already got off." More American sailors were detained. More cameras were examined. No result.

Was it possible that an American sailor was to succeed in baffling the entire Dairen constabulary? What disgrace and ignominy must descend upon the Japanese gendarmes if this should be so! It was unthinkable—it could not be. Nevertheless, another 24 hours elapsed before an American sailor was produced before the excited Chief of Headquarters, a sailor who admitted having been a passenger in a motor car bearing the license "Dairen 295." Would the honorable American seaman produce the negative of the photograph he had taken of Golden Hill? Ah, that was not so easy. The sailor, so it was revealed, had snapped a photo of West Chikuanshan, but of Golden Hill he knew naught. The Gendarmery was perturbed. What to do? In the end they decided to release the adventurous amateur photographer, "on production of the negative film (of West Chikuanshan) and also a written declaration of what he had done without knowing that it is against the rule."

It was strongly rumored that somewhere within a sailor's duffle bag there was another negative—of Golden Hill itself. But, since it was aboard the U. S. S. *Tulsa*, it presented a problem somewhat beyond the Dairen Gendarmery. After all, a negative, if not *the* negative, had been produced; the crime had come to a successful conclusion. And by exercise of tact, mixed with an urbane astigmatism, a possibly great international dispute had been avoided. Only, in the future, it is said, American sailors will not be permitted to carry cameras when they view Golden Hill.

Reclaiming the Fertile Basin of the Huai River

BY T. SUNG

(The Huai River Commission)

WHEN the King Great Yue (2280 B.C.) had completed his famous works of the regulation of all the rivers in China, the river Huai, like other big streams such as the Yellow River and Yang-Tze River, became a main river by itself, draining directly into the sea at the present Haichow Bay. The rivers Yi (沂) and Sze (泗) were its important tributaries in its lower portion.

During the Sui Dynasty, (隋 695 A.D.) the emperor Yang Ti excavated the Grand Canal for the communication of South and North China. The canal connected the Yellow River and Yang-Tze River, and at the same time, the river Huai was crossed by it. Since then, the Huai river discharges partly into the Yang-Tze River.

By the dyke breach of the Yellow River near Kai Fang (開封) this river changed its course toward the southeast in the year 1194, the waters of the river first accumulated at the Hung-Tsoh lake (洪澤湖) and then drained into the sea entirely through the original channel of the Huai River. The Hung-Tsoh lake has very much widened since then. Dykes were built along the outlet to protect the land from the flood of the combined stream. The heavy silted water of the Yellow River again gradually raised the channel bed and blocked the flood flow. Then most of the flood waters of the Yellow River, the Huai River and its tributaries were flowing into the Yang-Tse River by the way of the Grand Canal. The land north of Huai River down along the Grand Canal was of course subjected to the flood inundation more often. A strong dyke around the south limit of Hung-Tsoh lake was built during the Ming Dynasty to increase its storage capacity and so decrease the flood damage along the Grand Canal. But the land bordering the middle portion of the Huai River was more threatened by the water level in Hung-Tsoh lake, being raised by the construction of the dyke.

In the year 1851, the Yellow River changed its course again through a dyke breach near Kai Feng and occupied the Channel of Tsi (濟河) in Shang Tung Province. It remains there until today.

After this great change, although the Yellow River water was excluded from the Huai River, its original channel to the sea silted up entirely. The only outlet of the Huai River is, since then, by the way of Grand Canal discharging into the Yang-Tze River.

The General Features of Huai River Valley

The river Huai is the largest stream draining the land lying south of the Yellow River and north of the Yang-Tze. The Grand Canal, connecting the Yellow River and the Yang-tze River, crosses the river Huai and its valley from north to south. At the head of the Grand Canal is the river Sze, at the east of it are rivers Yi and Tzue (沭). Combining the drainage areas of the rivers Yi, and Tzue, the Grand Canal and the Huai River proper form the big Huai River basin.

The watersheds of the Huai River are Tai Shan (泰山) at northeast. Wai Fang Shan (外方山) at the northwest, Tung Pa Shan (桐柏山) at the west, Ta Pi Shan (大別山) and Tien Chu Shan (天柱山) at the southwest. The north limit of the valley is the Yellow River, its south limit is the Yang-tze River and its east limit is the sea. The total drainage area of the Huai River system is about 750,000,000 Sq. Li. (250,000 Sq. Km.)

The topography of the valley is mountainous at its northeastern and southwestern part and flat at its central and southeastern part. Most of the lands are very fertile and the climatic conditions are favorable for the harvest of two crops, rice and wheat being the principal products. The rainfall is abundant, most of it occurring in the months June to August, the flood season of the year.

The Present Condition of Huai River

The river Huai originates near Tung-Pa Hill in Honan Province, running eastward for 600 li (345 Km.) reaching the Province of Anwhei. Flowing through Anhwei, the river Huai receives waters from about 10 big tributaries draining the northern part of the Province. It terminates at Kwei Hill (龜山), entering the Hung-Tsoh Lake there. The total length of the main channel of the river Huai is about 1500 li. (865 Km.) and the drainage area is about 405,630 Sq. li. (134,670 Sq. Km.)

The area of Hung-Tsoh Lake is about 800 Sq. li., but it has gradually silted up and its bed has become higher than the river bed upstream. So the storage efficiency of the lake frequently backs up the flow upstream during the maximum flood stage. The discharge capacity at different portions of the river is found far less than the flood in flow.

The only outlet at present for the Huai river flow from Hung-Tsoh Lake is the Yang-Tze River by the way of Koo Pao Lakes (高寶湖) and the Grand Canal. By investigation of the former Huai River Conservancy board, it was learned that this outlet can discharge only about one half of the flood inflow, the rest of it impounding partly in the various lakes and partly inundating upon different low-lands.

The ground level south of Hung-Tsoh Lake is about 10 feet lower than the bed of the lake; and the ground level east of Grand Canal is again about 10 feet lower than the bed of Kao Pao Lakes. The only protection of this land is entirely from the dykes. If once a dyke breach occurs, which threatens always during the maximum flood, thousands of square miles of land will be inundated, with a damage even greater than that caused by the big earthquake in Japan.

Rivers Yi and Tzue

The source of the river Yi is in the hills Mung Yi (蒙沂山) in Shang Tung Province. It flows southward toward Kiangsu. The slope of the river bed is quite steep at its head and also at its middle portion. The lower course of the river divides into several branches. Some of them lead the water to the Grand Canal, while others divert the water eastward, flowing through several small rivers to the river Kuan(灌河)and thence to the sea. The total drainage area of the river Yi is about 48,130 Sq. li. (15,980 Sq. Km.) Its maximum flood discharge is about 2,300 cu. m. per sec, about 1900 cu. m. of which flows into the Grand canal.

The river Tzue also has its source in the Mung Yi Hills. It flows toward the south, nearly parallel to the river Yi but separated from it by a mountain range. The lower course of the river also divides into several branches. They lead part of the flood water to the sea at Lin Hung Kou and part through the Kuan Ho to the sea. The total drainage area of the river Tzue is about 30,927 Sq. li. (10,260 Sq. Km.) Its max. flood flow is estimated at 4,470 cu. m. per sec. The slope of the river bed is quite steep at its upper and middle portion. The capacity of all the branch channels or outlets downstream is very small.

Both the rivers Yi and Tzue have the same characteristics of sudden floods from the mountainous region and no proper outlets downstream. That is why overflows and breaches frequently occur during flood years.

Flood Damages

According to the investigations of the former Huai River Conservancy Board, the maximum flood overflow from the river channel and through the dyke breaches above Peng Pu or to the west of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was about 6460 cu. m. per sec. in 1921. The land north of Huai River was then inundated to an average depth of 5 feet for an extent of about 20,000 Sq. li. (6,200 Sq. Km.)

Below the city of Peng Pu it was estimated that the flood flow spread over the low land bordering Hung-Tsoh Lake and toward the northwest of it at a rate of 3899 cu. m. sec. with a damaged area of 22,000 Sq li (6,820 Sq.Km.) in the year 1916. The flood disaster in 1921 was even worse, approximately 34,000 Sq. li. (11,300 Sq. Km.) of land being inundated with a maximum depth of water of 10 feet. Besides that, there was about 10,000 Sq. li. (3820 Sq. Km.) of land inundated by the flood water along the border of KaoPao Lakes and the low land at the east of the Grand Canal.

Due to the sudden flood peaks of the rivers Yi and Tzue and the lack of proper outlets, most of the land situated along the lower courses of these rivers has been frequently inundated. It was estimated that there was about 20,000 Sq. li. (6,640 Sq. Km.) of land inundated in 1921.

It was further estimated that the total land seriously damaged by the flood was about 27,000 Sq. li. (9,000 Sq. Km.) equivalent to 14,590,000 mou (1 acre-approximately 6.5 mou).

Taking 5 dollars per mou as the lowest value of the crops the total loss by one single flood of the magnitude of that of 1921 would be 72,950,000 dollars. ($33, 000,000 gold)

For the years of less flood magnitude in comparison with that of 1921, the damages of course would be reduced. But floods such as that of 1916, whose frequency is estimated about once in ten years, produce a damage not much less than that of 1921.

To protect the land from floods and famines, to increase food production and general trade prosperity and make possible educational facilities for the masses of the Huai River Valley, the regulation or improvement of the Huai River System is of the utmost importance.

Proposals for the Regulation of the Huai River System

In 1914, the American National Red Cross Association, in accordance with an arrangement with the Chinese Government, appointed the Board of Engineers namely, Messer Wm. L. Sibert, Daniel W. Mead and Arthur P. Davis, to make an investigation for the Huai River conservancy project. They finally recommended that the regulation of the Rivers Yi and Tzue as follows would be advisable:

(1) To join the Yi and the Tzue as far north as practicable in one capacious, strongly leveled channel and to pass their combined floods to the sea by the shortest feasible route.

(2) To build locks and dams in the Grand Canal and divert the flood waters of the Yi completely from the Canal.

For the regulation of the River Huai proposals were made as follows:

(1) To direct all the flow into the Yang-Tze River, which should first be diverted into Kao Pao Lake in such a way as to make feasible the reclamation of the whole bed of Hung-Tsoh Lake. The first step is to construct a channel by building a suitable dike from the left bank of the mouth of the Huai opposite Kwei-Shan to the village of Tsiangpa about three kilometers from the shore line. This channel will carry about 200,000 cu. ft. of water per second at the lake stage of 13 meters, and disposing of an ordinary flood of 100,000 cu. ft. per second and keeping the water level at Kwei-Shan below 12 meters above sea level.

(2) To build regulating works at the Tsiangpa outlet, with a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet per second, with the water surface just above the works 12 meters above sea level.

(3) To provide a channel below Tsiangpa with a discharge capacity of 200,000 cubic feet per second to Pao-Ying Lake, with the lake stage at 8 meters above sea level, and channels from that lake to the Yang-Tze River having the same capacity with the river stage at 19 feet (5.79m)

(4) To provide an extensive network of canals and laterals upon the bed of Hung-Tsoh with the bed about 3 meters below the surface of the ground. The outlets of the principal drains would be provided with controlling works for both irrigation and drainage purposes.

(5) To provide a lift lock in the Grand Canal near the town of Shaopo and a channel with lock and regulating works connecting the Grand Canal above this lock with a channel leading to Sinuemiao. Just above Tsingkiangpu it is also proposed to build a lift lock.

The cost of the proposed works is estimated at about $30,000,000 U. S. Currency. If the bonds issued bear 5 per cent interest, and are sold at ninety cents on the dollar, and if 3 per cent can be secured as an unexpended balance, the total issue to cover discount and interest during a six-year construction period will amount to $45,000,000. But the summary of estimated returns at one time, after the work's being completed, would amount to $48,350,000, and the sum received annually would be $2,361,000.

Proposal of Mr. Freemen.

In 1920, Mr. Freemen submitted a plan as follows:

(1) To lead all waters of the Hung-Tsoh Lake as far north as practicable in one straight, strongly leveed, and short channel to the sea. The combined floods of the rivers Yi and Tzue will also be taken care by of the same outlet.

The new channel should be formed partly by excavation and partly by the scouring action.

(2) To provide regulating works such as lift locks, dams and sluice gates at the junction of the old river and new channels and also at the outlet to sea.

(3) To reclaim the drained portions of the Hung-Tsoh Lake.

(4) The north part of the Hung-Tsoh Lake to be used as a retarding basin for the upper Huai, and the lake Lo-Ma-Hu (駱馬湖) as a retarding basin of the river Yi.

The cost of the new channel for excavation only is estimated at $6,000,000 U. S. Currency.

Proposal of Chinese Authorities

There are several proposals concerning the regulation of Huai Hiver made by Chinese Authorities, namely: (1) Mr. Changchien's proposal: (2) Proposal of the former National Conservancy Bureau; (3) Proposal of Anhwei Conservancy Board. These proposals differ in view of selecting the outlet to the sea, but they have the same principle of discharging the flood waters partly to the Yang-Tze River and partly to the sea.

The proposal of the American Red Cross Association is based upon the flood data of 1916, while the flood magnitude of 1921 was much larger, and therefore the principle of diverting the whole flow to the Yang-Tze River is impracticable. As regards the proposal of Mr. Freemen, the success of enlarging the channel by natural scouring is uncertain and the utilization of the Huai River waters for navigation and irrigation has not been well considered.

The Huai River Commission

The Huai River Commission, recently organized, is under the direct supervision of the National Government. The commission is composed of several prominent statesmen and specialists. President Chiang Kia Shek is concurrently the chairman of the commission.

There are three Bureaus, namely, the General Affairs Bureau, the Financial Bureau and the Engineering Bureau. The engineers are all graduates from engineering colleges of various countries with considerable experience in conservancy works. Prof. O. Franzius has been engaged as the consulting engineer.

Proposed Work of the Commission

The flow of Huai River is the source of supply for the canal navigation and the irrigation of the lands east of the Grand Canal during normal flow year; but the flood flow causes inundation of the vast area of north Anhwei and north Kiangsu. The aim of this new commission therefore is to decrease the flood disaster and develop the reclamation work of the low lands but at the same time to utilize the flow to the best advantages for navigation purposes.

During the flood, nearly the whole area bordering the main river and along various tributaries is subject to inundation. The main cause of the disaster is mostly the lack of an adequate outlet. Therefore, the first step of the improvement work is to excavate a new outlet with regulating works to dispose of the excess flow that could not safely be carried off towards the Yang-Tze River.

By this new outlet, the flood flow of the rivers Yi and Tzue will also be taken care of, partially at least. And most of the land bordering Hung-Tsoh Lake can be reclaimed. The regulation of the upper course of Huai River and its tributaries and the final improvement of rivers Tzue and Yi will be carried out after or during the construction of the new outlet.

As there are different proposals regarding the location of the new outlet to the sea a body of engineers was despatched, under the direct supervision of the chief engineer, Mr. Li Hsieh, as soon as this commission was organized, to make field investigations of all the available outlet channels both to the Yang-Tze River and the sea, and also all the proposed routes for the new outlet to the sea.

By this investigation and with the available data so far gathered during the past 20 years, the exact location of the outlet will be decided upon and a detailed survey of the route will immediately be carried out.

All the preliminary work regarding new outlets will be completed within six months. The Central Government has so far appropriated three million dollars for the purchasing of machinery, preparation of communication and construction of camps and also for the expenses of the first few months' work. So there is no doubt that the first stage of Huai River Improvement work will be started definitely by next March.

At the same time, this Commission will carry on the work of investigation and surveying of the rivers Yi and Tzue and all the tributaries of Huai River, for further improvements. The reclamation works of Hung-Tsoh Lake and other low-lying lands will be planned and constructed simultaneously.

To carry out the construction, most of the earthworks except those below water will be built by laborers. It is the policy of the Government to utilize disbanded soldiers as laborers in the construction of the earthworks. The total cost of the outlet and the necessary regulating works that should be constructed during the first stage of the improvement will be about 50 million dollars.

The Way To End Civil Strife

BY HAN LIH-WU (杭立武)

PEOPLE had hoped, and not without justification, that with the establishment of the National Government in Nanking last year, and especially after the Three Eastern Provinces had announced their allegiance, that unification would insure peace, if not immediately order, for at least a tolerable length of time. They had been impressively told that the revolution, guided by the principles of Kuomintang, was fundamentally different from opportunist revolutions of the past. They had also quickly seen that, with all its limitations and inexperience, the National Government was (as it still is) much the best, in terms of efficiency and initiative, if not in economy and expertness, of all governments they hitherto had been forced to accept. But, despite all this, despite the faith and excellent good intentions on the part of both government and populace, or at least a tolerable majority, civil strife has broken out incessantly and we still find ourselves struggling to near exhaustion.

True, this has given occasion for mischievous persons, both Chinese and foreign, to ridicule the National Government and the Kuomintang. They are only too eager in seizing it as the proof of every sort of accusation and indictment against the Government and the Party. And in these latter days especially, one hears constantly those "I told you so's" prophesying disaster and chaos. But these opinions are not worth the attention of really intelligent people. They are totally apart from the issue; that is how I would brand them. For the thing is that civil strife is not a new phenomenon consequent on the establishment of the National Government. Far from being so, it has been, as we must all admit, an affliction of China since the birth of the Republican regime. That is to say, whatever accusations we make against the National Government, we can not accuse it of fostering civil strife. The most we can say is that it has not been able to get around that old devil which is too powerful for it. And we, on our part, should rather be the more sympathetic toward it, knowing that under such circumstances as we have, *ideal Government can not descend upon us by more civil strife or revolution*, but that, on the contrary, such would merely lead China into a deeper abyss and her people to more suffering.

Origin of Civil Strife

With this much made clear, let us proceed immediately to the cause or causes of civil strife and attempt to find a way to end it once and for all. It goes without saying that when the National Government is successful in this task of putting an end to civil strife, it will have accomplished the greatest preliminary work pending real construction. However, a historical review of civil strife in China since the inauguration of the republican system of government seems to be necessary to the end in view. Chinese republican civil strife, I think, may be said to have begun with Yuan Shih Kai. He it was who set the devil into action. For it was his policy to place militarist henchmen at the heads of various provinces and then use them to crush opposing militarists. It was a tribute to his notoriety that he alone could control the principal militarists of that time. But after his death the devil he set into action became more devilish and out of control. From Li Yuan Hung, through Tuan Chi Jui, Hsu Shih Chang, Tsao Kung, and on to Chang Tso Ling, each played in turn the part of Yuan Shih Kai—with much less skill and reality, it is true, but playing the same game nevertheless: using militarists who for various and oftentime opportunist reasons were loyal, to crush militarists who for the time being had developed opposing interests, in order to reward the former with the spoils of the latter. Thus Tsao Kung used Wu Pei Fu who in turn used Chi Hsueh Yuen to crush Lu Yung Hsiang and Ho Fen Ling in 1924 and made Chi Super-Tuchun of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi upon his victory. Thus too, Chang Tso Lin used Chiang Ten Suen and Chang Tsung Chang to crush Ma Lien Chia and Sun Chuan Fang and rewarded Kiang with the Tupanship of Anhwei left by Ma, and thanked Chang by giviug him the Tupanship of Kiangsu vacated by Sun. Instances like this can be multiplied at great length. But what is the result of such manipulations?

Strife Indefinitely Prolonged

Invariably it has been one of two things—and sometimes both. Either the petted militarists become inflated in ambitions and set eyes and hands on the supreme position of their chiefs, or "loyal" but dissatisfied militarists become envious of the petted, and make opposite turns to sell out against their chiefs. Thus, in the case of Tsao Kung, the second of the alternatives happened. Feng Yu Hsiang, then Tsao's "loyal" but dissatisfied lieutenant, rose in revolt against him at the critical moment of a struggle between him and Chang Tso Lin. Thus also, in the case of Chang Tso Lin, the first of the alternatives happened. Kiang Ten Suen, one of Chang's best generals, secretly joined hands with Kuo Sun Ling, also one of Chang's dissatisfied lieutenants, in a plot for the overthrow of their chief. The final result is therefore again one: personally speaking, it is disaster to the chief; publicly speaking, it means one more episode of civil strife.

Thus the cause of civil strife may be seen to lie exactly in this; the game of using provincial war-lordships as rewards to some militarists for the purpose of crushing other militarists. Now this is a game which, let it be said at once, can not be easily dropped. Even with the pep and determination of the National Government, it has had to be tolerated to a certain extent. For reasons of strategical and political convenience, the Kuomintang accepted the allegiance of dubious militarists and practiced the same old game, though ostensibly on a different basis and not without a distant view of ending it sometime by political methods. But those militarists have been so experienced in the old game that they anticipated their "uncertain" future. Thus the Kwangsi faction struck at the time of the opening of the Third National Congress and the Kuominchun now strikes at the beginning of disbandment. The result is that however different the National Government may be from the old Peking Governments, the impression it has made has not been of the best because of this single item of similarity.

Rewards in Money Instead of Power

It is therefore my opinion that in the present campaign to put down the Kuominchun lies the golden opportunity for the National Government to put an end to civil strife by cutting at its root cause; which is stop using provincial chairmanships as rewards for loyal generals. Money, if it is necessary, may be given them in ample amounts. Honorary positions and titles in the central government may be created in sufficient number to put them aright. These are allowable things and had indeed been common practice among nations that have now become most civilized. But real power and especially power in the provinces is a dangerous thing to entrust to then. Experience has dictated to us that it can never be trusted to the hands of militarists. A great tribute it is to the foresight of the Kuomintang that it once passed a resolution to the effect that army commanders should not be at the same time chairmen of provinces. To put this resolution into practice has been the Government's hardest problem. But now, as I said, the golden opportunity lies before us. Let us break away finally from the old game and start a new practice. Put civilians at the head of the Kansu and Shensi Governments, once they are won over, and then extend the practice to the rest of the provinces. Those generals who are merited for service will find ample opportunity further to serve their country in the Central Government. Then and only then we shall see civil strife put to its end, which is long overdue, in the most economic and direct way.

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

Wed. and/or Sat. / Tues. and/or Fri. / Mon. and/or Thurs. / Mon. and/or Thurs.

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8 00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22 55	14 55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20 65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43 80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16 30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44 57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

Chinkiang British Concession Returned to China

Following negotiations which have extended over some weeks, the British Concession at Chinkiang was regressed to China November 15, final agreements and correspondence having been exchanged between Dr. C. T. Wang, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Francis Aveling for the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson. The documents exchanged by the two governments through their representatives follow:

Nanking, October 31, 1929

Sir:

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to return to the National Government of the Republic of China as from November 15th next the area of land known as the British Concession at Chinkiang which was leased to them in perpetuity under the agreement of lease of February 23rd, 1861 and the additional agreement of April 3rd, 1861, and that the British Municipal Administration of the said area will be dissolved and the British Municipal regulations repealed as from that date.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency's confirmation of my understanding that the documents of title to the lots of land in the said area issued by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be exchanged for Chinese deeds of perpetual lease, a registration fee of one dollar per mow being charged, and that the agreement of lease of February 23rd, 1861 and the additional agreement of April 3rd, 1861 above referred to, are hereby cancelled as from the date of rendition by mutual consent of our respective Governments.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) A. FRANCIS AVELING
For His Britannic Majesty's Minister

His Excellency,
Dr. C. T. Wang,
etc. etc. etc.
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
NANKING

October 31, 1929.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to return to the National Government of the Republic of China as from November fifteenth next the area of land known as the British Concession at Chinkiang which was leased to them in perpetuity under the agreement of lease of February 23rd, 1861 and the additional agreement of April 3rd, 1861, and that the British Municipal Administration of the said area will be dissolved and the British Municipal regulations repealed as from that date.

"I have the honour to request Your Excellency's confirmation of my understanding that the documents of title to the lots of land in the said area issued by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be exchanged for Chinese deeds of perpetual lease, a registration fee of one dollar per mow being charged, and that the agreement of lease of February 23rd, 1861 and the additional agreement of April 3rd, 1861 above referred to, are hereby cancelled as from the date of rendition by mutual consent of our respective Governments."

I beg to confirm the correctness of your understanding as stated in paragraph 2 of your note under reply, and desire to convey to Your Excellency an expression of the sincere appreciation of the National Government of this friendly action on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency,
Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
NANKING

October 31, 1929

Excellency,

With reference to your Note of today's date in which you were good enough to inform me of the decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to return to the National Government of the Republic of China the British Concession at Chinkiang, I have the honour to state that pending the promulgation by the National Government of the Republic of China of a new law governing land taxation throughout China and pending the actual application of that law throughout the Chinkiang district the annual land tax to be paid by former holders of British Crown Leases in the Chinkiang district shall remain at the present rate.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency,
Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China
Nanking.

Nanking, October 31st, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date in which you state that "pending the promulgation by the National Government of the Rupublic of China of a new law governing land taxation throughout China and pending the actual application of that law throughout the Chinkiang district the annual land tax to be paid by former holders of British Crown Leases in the Chinkiang district shall remain at the present rate."

I have taken due note of this statement with which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are in agreement.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance my highest consideration.

(Signed) A. Francis Aveling
For His Britannic Majesty's Minister

His Excellency,
Dr. C. T. Wang,
etc. etc. etc.
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

Nanking, October 31, 1929.

Sir,

With reference to my Note of today's date in which I informed Your Excellency of the decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to return to the National Government of the Republic of China the British Concession at Chinkiang, I have the honour to request Your Excellency's confirmation of my understanding that British firms at Chinkiang shall continue to enjoy the right of conveying goods, merchandise and material across the Bund from godowns to pontoons or ships in the stream and vice versa.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) A. FRANCIS AVELING
For His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

His Excellency,
Dr. C. T. Wang,
etc. etc etc.
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
NANKING

October 31st, 1929.

Excellency,

With reference to Your Excellency's Note of today's date I have the honour to confirm your understanding that British firms at Chinkiang shall continue to enjoy the right of conveying goods, merchandise and material across the Bund from godowns to pontoons or ships in the stream and vice versa.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency,
Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China,
Nanking.

China's Railway Problems

BY SUN FO, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

THE "iron horse" came to China thirty-one years ago when the Shanghai Woosung line, a short line of only 10 miles bringing Shanghai to the very mouth of the Yangtze by modern means of terrestial transportation, went into operation. For a period of five years, railway construction stood still until 1904 the Canton-Samsui Railway, a short line of barely 44 miles connecting the provincial capital of Kwangtung and its rich western districts, was completed. Since then, 10 longer railways, including the Peiping-Hankow, the Sunning, the Shanghai-Nanking, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, the Ching Tai, the Tientsin-Pukow, the Peiping-Suiyuan, etc., were completed one after another. From 1904 to the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty, in a period of seven years, a total of about 4,000 miles was built.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways

Railway construction in this period, being under the supervision of the old mandarinate, was merely a gesture of modernization. Financial bankruptcy of the state treasury coupled with a total lack of technical experience made the contraction of foreign loans and the employment of foreign officials matters of necessity. The contraction of a loan was inevitably followed by the employment of foreign personnels, hence foreign control of the railways built by such loans.

No definite program guided the construction. Little consideration was given to political importance or economic significance in building the various lines. Geographically, nearly all the railways were built in the northeast and almost nothing in the southwest. The coastal regions were benefitted by the construction while the interior was entirely neglected. Thus the short line from Shanghai to Woosung, two places well served by waterway, was the first line built. While places to which nature is less generous in the provision of means of communication received no attention from the builders. Such lack of plan and such shortsightedness in the selection of lines leads one to the conclusion that profit-making was the chief, if not the only object; or the economic development of the country, the most effective cause for increase of profits, did not enter into consideration.

Revolution Hastened by Railway Policy of Manchus

Shortsightedness in line selection retarded China's economic development. Shortsightedness in administrative policy cost the Manchus their empire. For did not the Chinese rise to protest against the nationalization of railways which the Manchus tried to enforce? Was not the same protest the immediate cause of the revolution which finally overthrew the time-honored Manchu empire? Had the Manchus or their chief advisers been aware of the political and economic importance of railways, a systematic constructive plan together with wiser and more conservative administrative policies might have kept the flame of revolution from being immediately kindled in spite of popular discontentment and the persistent activities of the revolutionists.

Such being the relation of railway construction to national economic development and railway administration to politics in China, in vain can monarchists support the erroneous argument that a monarchy is more suitable for China than democracy and that the Chinese revolution is merely the agitation of a few foreign educated young idealists.

Nationalization of railways, the immediate cause of the 1911 revolution, came into effect upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912. Ever since then, all the important lines have come under the ownership and management of the State. No protest came. No objection was raised. From the standpoint of railway ownership and management, the foregone conclusion is that the Chinese people prefer republicanism to monarchy, and this is proved even though the Republican Government, prior to the unification of China by the Kuomintang, was only nominal with regional warlords dictating and civil strifes devastating the country and ruining the people.

Present Total Mileage of 7,000

In the sixteen years of nominal Republic Government, in spite of the civil strifes which resulted in the destruction of the operating lines and deterioration of their services, construction of railways continued. Thus within that period, the building of new lines, the completion of unfinished sections, the construction of feeders and extensions increased approximately 3,000 miles of railways, making the total mileage a little over 7,000.

During China's internal dissensions, a ray of hope, however, brightened the horizon in the period of military feudalism. As a response to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's teaching, the articulate portion of the people had gradually come to the realization that railway building, the most important part of the leader's constructive program, would reduce the possibility of internal dissension, help to solve the nation's economic problem by opening up its natural resources, lessen political differences and in short, unify the country. It, therefore, should be the first and foremost for both the attention and action of the party and the government.

Upon the reorganization of the National Government last October, the Kuomingtang found it necessary to establish a new and separate department for State railways.

Inauguration of New Administrative Policy

When I assumed my duties as Minister of Railways, I was confronted with two main problems, namely, rehabilitation of the operating lines and construction of new ones. In solving the first problem I inaugurated two administrative policies for the State railways, i. e., the centralization of administration and the independence of railway finance. These were approved by the State Council. The necessity of the first policy arose out of the fact that on account of military interference during the period of civil strifes, the control of State railways by the Central Government was so much loosened and the efficiency of State railway services so much minimized that unless the railways came back to the actual control of the Ministry, no important measure of improvement could be effected. Hence, prior to the application of any remedial measure, it is absolutely essential for the Central Government to regain effective control over the railways. Nine months work in the Ministry succeeded in gradually getting the State railways back to the Central Government's control.

The problem of equipment requires serious attention. Civil war in the past not only stopped the purchase of new equipment, but also neglected the upkeep and maintenance of the equipment in use. On the pretext of military necessity, local warlords detained rolling stocks during the civil strife. The detained rolling stocks were roughly used, abused, and uncared for. By the end of last June, all the detained rolling stocks were returned to the original railways. Most of them needed repair at the time of their return. They are now repaired and put back to service. This relieves the shortage of equipment to some extent. The increase of traffic since the unification demands enormous increase of equipment. In the last three months orders for several million dollars worth

of locomotives and cars have been placed with foreign firms in Shanghai. More orders will be placed from time to time. Workshops of the various railways are now in full swing.

Through Traffic Conference to be Held

In June, through traffic between Peiping and Shanghai via the Shanghai-Nanking the Tientsin-Pukow, and the Peiping-Liaoning Railways was fully resumed. Through traffic on other lines was also restored. The Through Traffic Conference to be held on August 28 will make regulations and provide steps for the institution of through traffic throughout the whole State railway system.

The policy of independence of railway finance aims at restoring the credit of the various railways. It includes the abolition of military surcharges, the publicity of finance and the liquidation of railway debts.

All surcharges added to railway fares collected for the local militarists by the various railways were done away with. Military appropriation of railway funds, a common practice during the period of internal dissension, was stopped.

For the first time in the railway history of China, full publicity of up-to-date financial conditions in the various railways is given by printing the daily and monthly cash receipts of the railways in "The Railway Gazette", an official monthly publication of the Ministry. Thus in "The Railway Gazette" of July, the May reports are printed in full. The public is informed only two months after the railways get their receipts. More intimate knowledge of the railways will arouse greater interest, create greater confidence, stimulate more investment and restore credit at home.

A thorough investigation of all the railways' indebtedness is now being conducted. As soon as the investigation is completed, they will gradually be paid off. The potential earning power of the railways, which will be discussed later, will permit such payment after their restoration to normalcy.

Appropriation of $150,000,000 from Boxer Indemnity

As to construction, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's program for 100,000 miles of railways outlined in his book entitled "International Development of China" will serve as a guide. For the immediate future, my proposal to appropriate $150,000,000 Mex. from the Russian, British and Italian Boxer Indemnity Funds for the completion of the Canton-Hankow line by the end of 1932, the completion of the Lunghai line by the end of 1934 and the construction of a new line running through the province of Kansu to Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) to be completed by the end of 1937 was adopted by the Second Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee last June. Survey parties and economic investigators sent out by the Ministry to the various parts of the country are now actively at work. When this little program is completed, others will follow. It is sate to say that in the course of fifty years, Dr. Sun's railway construction program will be fully carried out.

China is now poor in possession, yet, in potentiality, she is almost unmatched. Take the railways for instance. Most of them are now in debt. But their potential earning power should ease the minds of their creditors. A study of the financial results of operation in the whole Government Railway System between 1915-1925, shows that railway finance improved, during the mentioned period, as follows:

Table Showing Financial Results of Operation of Chinese Railways From 1915 to 1925

Year	Operating Revenue Progressive yearly increase percentage since 1915 Per Cent	Operating Revenue Per Km of line progressive yearly increase percentage since 1915 Per Cent	Operating Ratio or Ratio Operating Revenue and Operating Expenses	Percentage Net Earnings to Total Operating Revenue Per Cent
1915.....	—	—	53	47.35
1916.....	12.35	9.05	46	53.45
1917.....	6.93	5.73	47	49.07
1918.....	11.60	10.65	44	56.40
1919.....	10.36	7.29	46	58.80
1920.....	10.32	7.81	47	57.16
1921	9.63	6.94	56	47.35
1922	8.11	6.10	57	44.18
1923.....	9.53	6.74	55	48.64
1924.....	8 29	5.42	57	47.34
1925.....	7.95	5.45	57	43.69

Profits Despite Civil War

We should bear in mind that this decade covers a period of China's darkest days when civil war constantly prevented industrial development, paralized trade and devastated the country. Yet in spite of that, the lowest progressive yearly increase in operating revenue was 6.93 per cent, the highest 12.35 per cent over the preceding year; while the highest operating ratio, or ratio between operating revenue and operating expenses was only 57 per cent and the lowest 44 per cent. The percentage of net earnings to total operating revenue was as high as 58.80 in 1919. Even in the worst years, 1925, net earnings amounted to 43.69 per cent of the total operating revenue.

Judging from past experience, a very conservative estimate will allow an increase of operating revenue over the previous year of 5.5 per cent in the years 1931-1935; 5 per cent in 1936-45, while net earnings can be calculated as 45 per cent on the operating revenue from 1930-1934; 50 per cent from 1935-1939 and 55 per cent from 1940-1945 inclusive. I call such calculations conserva ive because the figures are worked out from facts existing in a period of civil war with its evil effects prevailing. With peace restored, trade and industry developed, we have every reason to expect greater increase of operating revenue and greater percentage of net earnings.

Numerous causes have been attributed to the late civil strife in China. But above all, poor means of communications, hence backward economic development and lack of proper understandings on the part of the leaders and the people should not be overlooked. The transcontinental railways have held together the east and the west of the United States. A new net work of railways will save China from future dissension. We have lately seen the development of places connected by railways. We shall see the future development of places to be connected by newly built railways. The construction of railways in China is a political as well as an economic necessity.

Besides general development, we shall, by carrying out our late leader's railway building program, demonstrate to the world that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's theory that railways running between densely and sparely populated areas will be more profitable than those running between big cities holds true. Without opening up such places China's development of national economy has no solution. By demonstrating the truth of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's theory we can show that any railway in China efficiently managed and properly operated will be profitable.

(*From the Pan-Pacific Progress for October, 1929*)

Fire Loss at Commercial Press Plant

The Commercial Press in Paoshan Road, Chapei, on November 12 was the scene of the biggest and most spectacular fire in recent months. The institution covers considerable territory, employs about five thousand workers, and is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, and by far the largest in China. The loss is estimated at $500,000 as reported by the *Shanghai Times* and $300,000 by the *China Press*. The fire is believed to have started through the carelessness of one of the night workers. It is understood that the loss is fully covered by insurance, the insurance on the building and contents amounting to about $2,000,000.

Equal Treatment for Seamen of All Nationalities

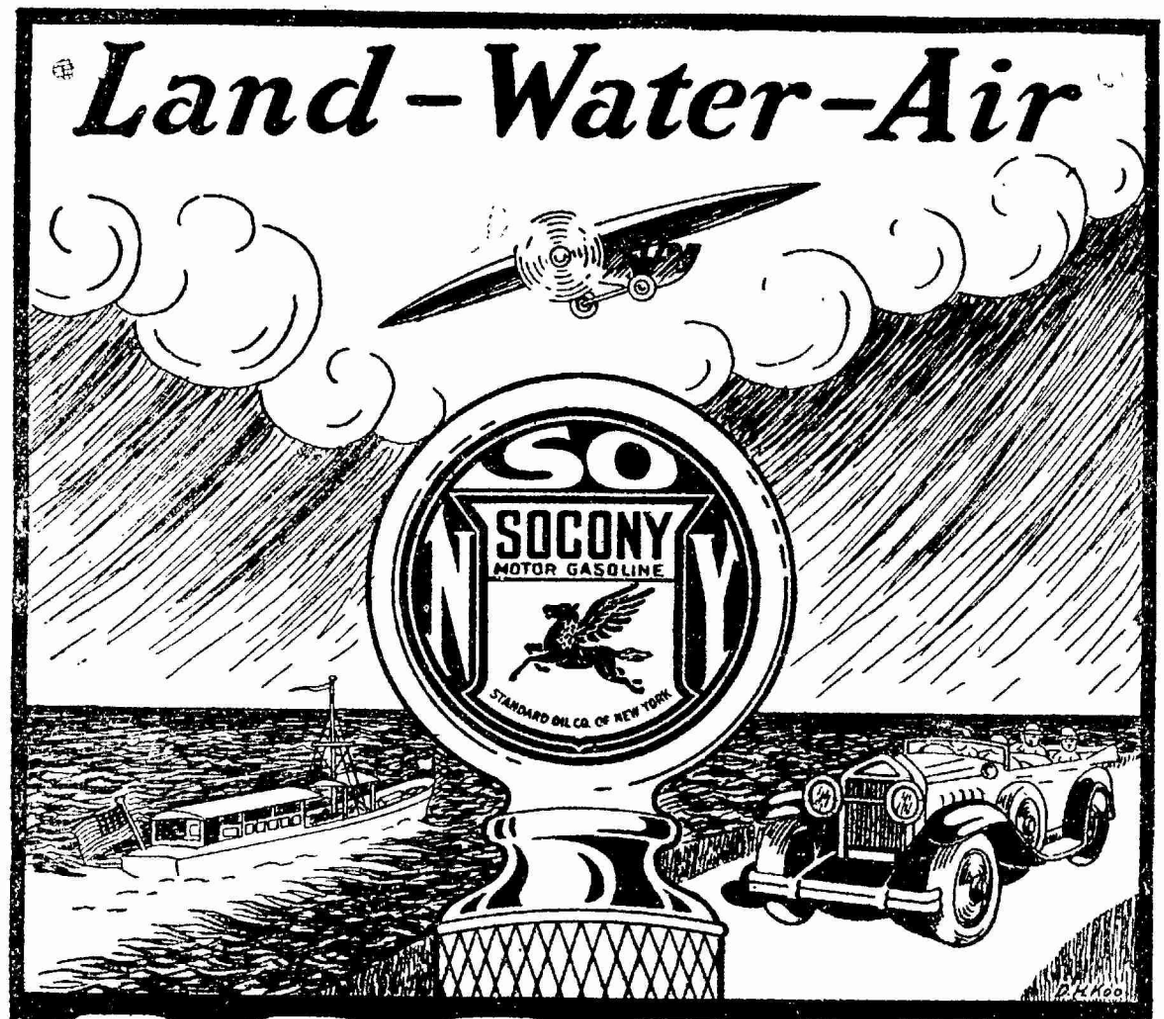
Kuo Min reports that the International Labor Conference now in session at Geneva has adopted a resolution proposed by the Chinese delegation to the effect that all seamen working in any country irrespective of their nationality shall receive equal treatment, says a cable despatch received November 7 from Mr. Liang Kung-teh, member of the Chinese delegation to the Conference, at the Ministry of Industry Commerce and Labor. The resolution, according to the despatch, was proposed with a view to securing for Chinese seamen equal treatment with foreign members of ships' crews.

Provisional Court Conference Called

The conference over the proposed reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court will be held in Nanking on November 19. It is further stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has requested the Ministers of all Powers concerned to send representatives to the conference. Dr. C. T. Wang hopes that the Ministers of foreign Powers will attend the conference in person so that negotiations can be better arranged.

Twenty-five Years of Rhodes Scholarships

The first Rhodes Scholarship came into existence at Oxford in October, 1904. This summer at Oxford, a Rhodes House was dedicated in commemoration of the completion of the first quarter century of the scholarships. The building will provide a home for the Oxford secretary of the Rhodes Trust, a social center for American and Colonial students, and will house the American and Colonial section of the University Library.



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Vast and Varied is the Consular District of George Hanson

(*Special Correspondence*)

Harbin, Nov. 9

George C. Hanson, American Consul at Harbin, "rules" over a district that is almost as large as the state of Texas and probably is the largest territory under the jurisdiction of one American consul anywhere in the world. It also probably is correct to say that Mr. Hanson knows his district better than most American consuls know the area and peoples where they are stationed. The reason for this is that Mr. Hanson, who speaks both the Chinese and Russian languages, spends a considerable portion of his time in traveling over his territory which includes, in addition to a Chinese population of 13,000,000, some 100,000 Russians, and numerous tribes of Mongols, Tartars, Manchus, Buriats and innumerable mixtures and combinations which have been produced in this frontier "no-man's" land between China and Soviet Russia.

In response to frequent requests for information regarding his consular district, Mr. Hanson sometime ago published a circular giving concise information regarding the Harbin Consular District. The circular states that the territory is about the size of Texas; that it is separated from Siberia by the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rivers. In the northern part of the district are the Great and Little Khingan and spurs of the Tienpaoshan Mountains. Within these mountain ranges is a vast plain resembling that of the Middle West of the United States. This plain, following the Sungari and Nonni Rivers, is very fertile and promises to become one of the great granaries of the world. The district lies approximately between the latitudes of Montreal, Canada and Juneau, Alaska, in consequence of which the winters are long and cold and the summers short and hot. July and August are rainy and the rivers are frozen from November to the middle of April.

Both Russian and Chinese Languages Used

The language of the district is northern Chinese, but the Russian language is spoken by both Chinese and Russians in Harbin, along the Chinese Eastern Railway and on the Amur. English is very little understood and used only occasionally. The city of Harbin, center of the district has a population of 100,000 Russians and a somewhat less number of Chinese, but alongside the European section of the city there has grown up a purely-Chinese city known as Fuchiatien which has a population of more than 350,000 Chinese. The standard of living of the population generally is low, but is higher than among the Chinese of other parts of China. The leading industry is agriculture which is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, the chief products being soya beans, wheat, millet and kaoliang (sorghum). Timber abounds in large areas and the lumber industry is important. There is a large production of soya-bean oil and bean cake for shipping to Japan and south China, and of flour for local consumption. Large quantities of furs and wool are shipped from the district to the United States. The value of exports averages about $125,000,000 (U. S. Cy.) and imports about $95,000,000 annually.

Harbin is the main distributing center with minor centers such as Taheiho which is a distributing center for the section of Siberia adjacent to Blagovestchensk, and Hailar for distribution in Outer Mongolia. Harbin is admirably situated owing to its location at the center of the Chinese Eastern Railway system and also on the Sungari River.

Industrial Data

There are 55 steam driven soya-bean oil mills, 36 flour mills, 6 breweries and 9 distilleries, most of the distilleries being engaged in the production of Russian vodka. In addition there is one beet-sugar refinery in Harb inand another in Ashiho.

The district is served by the Chinese Eastern Railway, which connects at Changchun with the (Japanese) South Manchuria line leading to Dairen and Korea. At Manchouli station the C. E. R. connects with the Trans-Siberian Railway leading to Europe and at Pogranichnaya with the Ussuri (Siberian) Railway which leads to Vladivostok. Shipments to the district from the United States come through Dairen or (on ordinary occasions) through Vladivostok. Owing to a difference in guage, cargo passing through Dairen must be transhipped at Changchun to the cars of the Chinese Eastern line. This, however, is not necessary in the case of shipments through Vladivostok. Owing to the flatness of most of the country, the dirt roads are good, in the winter time, and considerable cargo is carried by auto-trucks to overland points, while much is transported by Chinese carts, mostly the two-wheeled variety. Two currencies are used in Harbin, Japanese gold Yen and the Harbin paper dollar which fluctuates, but now is worth about 35 cents in U. S. Currency. In the interior the money chiefly used is known as "tiao" issued by the official banks. In Mongolia hard silver dollars or ingots are used.

Clash of Races in Malaya

The Chinese Invasion

(*From the London Times*)

The Chinese hold the present and the future of Malaya in their hands. It is is impossible to see any force or barrier which can check them. While the Indian plods away at his daily task on a plantation, delighted to carry home a hundred or two of rupees after five years of labour, and the Malay gazes peaceably at an insolvent future, the Chinese works boldly and hard. The business offices in the towns are full of Chinese clerks, who carry responsibility and enforce discipline where Malays tend to be negligent and Indians somewhat weak. The great majority of the smaller town shops belong to, them, and many of the largest and most prosperous firms are Chinese. In the villages and at every cross-road the general store and the smoke-house for rubber testify to Chinese energy and pioneering courage.

Credit is freely given to Malay cultivators by the Chinese who, however, seldom incur a bad debt. No hard words or unwise pressure are used to embitter a debtor and make him desperate, but the cost of all delays in payment and all risks of loss through death are taken into account when interest is charged or buying and selling rates are fixed. Just herein lies the strength of the Chinese: they are civil, good-tempered impassive and longsighted—the perfect "economic man" of the classical economists. What is proceeding inside a Chinese head no man knows. He has been well, though unkindly, described as a man with a mind like a corkscrew and a face like a wall. But he amasses money with astonishing rapidity. "All my life," said an old Malay, "I have dwelt here and lived on this land, but the number of Chinese who have occupied that shop is beyond my counting. Each has remained a few years, made his fortune, and given place to another. Yes, they made their fortunes from me and my kinsmen."

Land in the Hands of Chinese

Naturally, much of the land has fallen into Chinese possession, openly where the law allows, secretly where the Reservations Act applies.

The earliest settlements of which there is record were in Malacca, a Malay Sultan of which place did homage to the Chinese Emperor 500 years ago. The Chinese "Babas" of Malacca intermarried with the natives of the country, and speak to this day a crude Malayan dialect, having forgotten their own tongue. Later arrivals are almost entirely from the three southern provinces of China and the island of Hainan, and the influx is overwhelmingly rapid. According to the 1921 census the total Chinese population was 1,175,000; subsequent immigration amounts to 1,400,000 up to 1927 inclusive, and after allowing for departures the figure must now be 2,000,000 in Malaya. Women arrive in the proportion of one to four or five men. No official control is exercised by the Government, and arrangements for the cost of the journey and the necessary advances are made by private importers. An Immigration Ordinance, passed more than 50 years ago, was never effective, and an Advisory Board under the Controller of Labour, constituted in 1920, finds little or no scope for its activities.

The Third International has declared Singapore to be an important strategic centre for dissemination of its doctrines, and appears to be operating both through the importation of agents from other countries and by the conversion of the younger generation of residents. Sikhs from India, engaged in revolutionary activity and equipped with subversive literature, have been arrested in the Federated Malay States, certain Communist Chinese have found their way in from Canton, and a Communist "factory," with weapons and other apparatus, was recently discovered in Kuala Lumpur. An officer of the Protectorate was seriously wounded by a bomb left by a Chinese woman (of modern type, with bobbed hair) in an official building in Singapore. Some alarm has been felt by Europeans in that city at the possible magnitude of the danger, and may have been accentuated by the air of mystery which is assumed towards it.

An Indigestible Element

The trouble comes from the younger Chinese. The immigrant parents are being supplanted by sons and daughters born in Malaya, to whom China is no longer a spiritual home. But in the country of their birth they remain an indigestible element. The Chinese is by religion a Confucian, a Buddhist, or a Freethinker; the Malay clings to Islam with a devotion which occasionally sets the letter before the spirit, while leaving room for innumerable animist superstitions dating from his pre-Mo slem days. The religious gulf is not lightly crossed. Nor is there a common language to form a bond of union.

The object which the revolutionaries wish to attain is not clear. The Malay Sultans refuse to employ the Chinese in

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responsible posts, which they reserve for their own race, and the removal of the British would leave the Chinese in a worse position than at present. It is true that in British territory they are not admitted to the superior services, since there is a joint cadre of Civil servants for the British Colonies and the Malay States; yet they are busily making money, and the great majority are content with this occupation. How long it will be possible for the Malay Sultans or the Colonial Government to refuse employment to the most numerous race in the Malay Peninsula is an interesting speculation.

Nationalism in China may at any time become excited over the question. On the other hand, the Malays, the people of the country, may reasonably reply that the Chinese have full equality before the law, and that neither foreigners nor naturalized but unassimilated immigrants can of right claim admission to the highest ranks of Government.

Dr. Sun's Birthday Celebration

Chinese of Shanghai on November 12 observed the anniversary of the birthday of the founder and leader of the Kuomintang, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who died at Peiping in 1925. It is estimated that fully 50,000 workers enjoyed a full day holiday and busied themselves attending various meetings in honor of Dr. Sun. The most important affair of the day was the general meeting held at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and attended by high officials, leading Chinese business men and some foreign guests. After the meeting a number of slogans were shouted. In various parts of the Settlement and some districts of Chapei, anti-Kuomintang handbills made their appearance but no serious disturbances occurred.

Dr. Liu Becomes Acting Health Minister

Dr. J. Heng Liu, formerly Vice-Minister, took oath as Acting Minister of the Ministry of Health in the presence of the officials of the National Government at ten o'clock Monday morning at the auditorium of the State Council. Acting President Tan Yen-kai presided and in his speech he remarked how with an experienced health expert at the head of the national health organisation the beginning of a new era for the development of health matters in the country is marked.

Dr. Liu, it may be recalled, is a graduate of the Harvard University Medical School, Boston, U. S. A. and has been holding very important posts during the last fifteen years, among which may be mentioned those of Director of the Peiping Union Medical College, Superintendent of the P. U. M. C. Hospital and President of the National Medical Association of China.

New U. S. Minister to China

At the weekly memorial meeting held at the national Government offices Nov. 11 a spokesman of the Government officially confirmed the report that the United States Government has decided to appoint Nelson T. Johnson, of New Kirk, Oklahoma, United States Minister to China in succession to J.V.A. MacMurray, who has tendered his resignation. Mr. Johnson is Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

The League's Efforts At Curbing Opium Traffic and Dangerous Drugs

Geneva, Oct. 15.

AT the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, held in Geneva from Sept. 2, to Sept. 25, considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the problem of opium traffic and the curbing of the use of dangerous drugs.

The Assembly expressed its deep concern at the enormous volume of the illicit traffic in narcotics. The last session of the League Opium Committee had revealed the greatness of this evil, although at the same time it was able to note that the Netherlands Government had exposed and put an end to the operations of a firm which had been handling something like half of the world's production of heroin and letting most of it get into the illicit traffic to China.

The discussions in the Assembly Committee concentrated upon three main points: (1) The vital necessity of the universal ratification and strict application of the Geneva Convention; (2) the necessity of securing an international agreement by which each of the manufacturing countries would consent to limit its manufacture to a definite quota of the world's scientific and medical requirements as regards morphine, heroin and cocaine and similar drugs; (3) the future constitution of the Advisory Committee in such a manner as to allow of a more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries.

Geneva Convention Ratified by Only 30 States

As regards the first point, only thirty States altogether, of which twenty-six are members of the League, have so far ratified the Geneva Convention. A number of Governments were able to announce at the Assembly that their ratifications would soon be deposited. The Persian representative explained why his Government found it difficult to ratify, but added that, as an opium monopoly had recently been established, the Government would shortly be able to submit annual reports on the production of and trade in opium and its derivatives in Persia. The Assembly Committee expressed its satisfaction at this declaration, in view of the fact that Persia and Turkey, which together produced over one million kilogrammes of opium per annum, had so far not submitted any information as to what happens to this huge quantity of raw material for narcotics.

Apart from non-ratification of the Geneva Convention neither that nor the Hague Convention is being strictly applied by a number of States which have ratified—annual reports are either not forthcoming at all, come in very late, or contain such scanty information as not to be helpful; firms whose products get into the illicit traffic in such large quantities as to make it well-nigh impossible that they should be acting in good faith often get off with little or no punishment, traffickers caught in the act are fined such small sums as not seriously to deter them, and so forth. The Assembly, therefore, once more urgently appealed to the Governments to ratify the Convention and to apply an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the provisions of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, especially those relating to the limitation of manufacture, and in this connection drew attention to the model code for the administrative control of the drug traffic framed by the Opium Committee. All Governments are asked to indicate, before the end of May, whether they have in operation in their countries the same or equivalent administrative provisions and to furnish copies of any regulations or other measures adopted for that purpose.

Agreement Among Manufacturing Countries

Not satisfied with this fresh effort to get the Geneva and Hague Conventions universally accepted and strictly applied, the Assembly started a discussion which led for the first time in the history of the League to an agreement among the manufacturing countries as to the desirability of limiting manufacture through an international conference, which would determine the total amount of narcotic drugs required to meet the legitimate medical and scientific needs of the world as well as the quotas to be allocated amongst the various manufacturing countries. The Opium Committee is to prepare this conference in which the eight manufacturing countries and some of the principal consuming countries are to meet. The Opium Committee is also to study what should be done to prevent an increase in price leading to the establishment of factories in countries which do not at present manufacture drugs.

In the third place, the Assembly stressed the importance of some provision by which without unduly enlarging the Opium Committee it should be possible to secure the assistance of countries which are in a special sense victims of the illicit traffic, important centres of distribution or countries of transit.

The question of the use of the post for the smuggling of drugs was also thoroughly discussed and the Assembly recommended to all States members that (1) arrangements should be made under the supervision of the customs by which any postal matter suspected of containing dangerous drugs might be opened; (2) strict supervision should be exercised over the renting of post office boxes and the name and address of the lessee should in every case be carefully verified; (3) having regard to the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the Far East in particular, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at a certain number of post offices in order to enable the authorities to detect any unusual amount of correspondence or other postal matter addressed to suspected persons or destinations.

Thus, in the last year, the Geneva Convention has come into force, the Opium Central Board has been set up and is functioning, and now, at the Tenth Assembly, measures have been taken to secure drastic limitation of the world's supply of narcotic drugs. (*Information Section, The League of Nations*)

Cable Contracts to be Renewed

In an official statement Mr. Chuan Chi-huan, Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications, declared that the sole purpose of the organization by the National Government of a special committee for the revision of China's communications contracts, was the revision of China's cable contracts with the Great Northern and Great Eastern Companies. It is reported that when the Danish Minister, H. E. Henrik de Kauffmann, was in the capital some months ago, he took the question up with the Minister of Communications, Mr. Wang Peh-chun. Mr. Wang refused to discuss the matter owing to the fact that the contract was made between the companies and the Chinese Government. The contracts with China and the two companies will expire at the end of this year. Owing to the importance of the question the Government is making the necessary preparations for the discussion at the end of the year. It will be impossible for the two companies to get a renewal of the contracts if a number of the provisions are not changed, since some of them are "unequal" in nature.

Opium Tangle Ends

Kao Ying, formerly vice-Consul in San Francisco and his wife, on trial before the Nanking District Court charged with attempting illegally to transport and sell opium, were found guilty on November 11 and sentenced to seven years in prison, and a fine of $6,666 and four years in prison with a fine $5,000 respectively. In addition to being sentenced to prison and ordered to pay a fine, the former vice-consul was declared to be ineligible for further government service for seven years after the completion of his prison term. Su En-foon, councillor of the San Francisco Chinese consulate at the time Kao Ying was vice-consul, also on trial charged with being an accomplice in the case, was found not guilty by the court and was discharged. It is reported that the attorneys for the Kao Yings filed the case for an appeal in the Soochow Provincial Court of Appeal.

Professor Chen Ta on China's Labor Problem

Dr. Chen Ta, author and professor of sociology at Tsinghua College, Peiping, spoke at the Labor Forum, an unofficial organization of the Industrial Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. on November 14th at 5:15 p. m. in the Lecture Hall, 20 Museum Road. Dr. Chen is now visiting the main industriel centers in China to study labor and industrial conditions. In January he will go to Honolulu to deliver a series of special lectures at the University of Hawaii. Dr. Chen's subject was "What is happening to labor in China today?"

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"The Opium of the People"

The Outline of Bunk, by E. Haldeman-Julius. The Stratford Company, Boston, Mass. 1929, 503 pp. G$4.00

Do we ever stop to think how many things which we are doing and saying are nothing but bunk? Most of us could profit from cloistering ourselves behind closed doors and spending a few hours with the book under review. It would help us to find out how much time and energy we spend every day doing nothing but "nonsense." The entire panorama of bunk in its many manifestations is in this volume, spread out before the reader with courageous candor and straightforward honesty of purpose. It is a job thoroughly done by Mr. E. Haldeman-Julius. The book is brilliant, scholarly and interesting, written in the frank and individual style so characteristic of all E. Haldeman-Julius' writings.

What is bunk? The word has its origin in "Buncomb," which means a tricky, specious appeal to the crowd. "It implied not sound discussion and a genuine effort to place the truth on view, but oratory, consisting of catch-phrases, platitudes, sentimentalities, and the like. Its purpose was not to enlighten nor to convince nor to interest people that they mights use their own judgement. Its purpose was to confuse, mislead, excite, and theatrically play upon the feelings (often the worst impulses) of the people". In the years following the World War, when criticism sprang up so remarkably in the United States, some bright fellow, dissatisfied with the awkwardness of the term "buncombe", shortened it to "bunk". It was a good piece of word surgery. "Bunk" is a short, sharp and pointed word. It was the word that the debunkers were waiting for. They promptly seized it and began using it with a gusto that had formerly been reserved for the unprintables short words in the language. "Bunk" is now the most forcible term of criticism and contempt that can be applied to any statement of opinion, any sentiment, any plea, prophecy, or pretention; any prescription of conduct, that may be offered from the enormous store of quackery. "To define it in more decorous terms, when we say that anything is bunk we mean that it does not make good sense. Bunk is very poor reasoning—or no reasoning at all. Bunk is contrary to fact, Bunk will not bear examination, but falls to pieces, liks the shoddy thing it is. Bunk is, intellectually regarded, the lowest form of human expression."

However, the interesting point is that human beings like bunk so much despite its of lack of reasoning. How many times have we accepted advices contrary to our desire? Very seldom. Generally we follow the line of least resistance—accept the prospect which most appeals to us. It is perhaps incorrect to say that all bunk-shooters are insincere. There are men who actively promote certain forms of bunk, or who show a friendly acquiescence to bunk, from sincere, unselfish motives other than a regard for truth. They tell themselves that the end justifies the means, and that certain dogmas and doctrines may be false and yet serve the interests of society—uphold the cause of social order—preserve moral standards—protect institutions that, while intellectually indefensible, are supposed to be socially and morally necessary. A man sometimes helps to circulate a lie, knowing that it is a lie, because he believes that the truth is dangerous: that falsehood is, after all, the better policy in some instances: or that truth is meant for the few, but that bunk is the only safe prescription for the many, doing no real harm and letting things run more smoothly. Thus a really intelligent man will argue that religious superstitution is a good thing because it keeps the masses of mankind under moral control. It may be owing to the prevalence of this influence that the laborers are still living in such a deplorable state—in order to preserve a terrible peace.

Always and everywhere, bunk leans heavily upon tradition. Such things have been for ages, therefore they are not only right but sacred. Today religion depends largely on tradition. It is a habit of ages—strong here, weak there. It is a habit, and therefore yields reluctantly to reason. It is natural that in a poor, ignorant world religion should flourish more powerfully. Men believe in ridiculous religions because they know no better. For the masses, they are influenced by fear and by hope. These are exactly what religion supplies. The consequence of sin is death and that of righteousness is immortality. To use the author's own words; "Freedom and education: these are the great moral agencies, and they found religion a strong and slowly yielding obstacle. Religion struggled to maintain evil institutions, including itself. Church, no less than State, resented and resisted the cry of liberty, and Church, no less than State, is jealously interested to oppose the movements of liberal education. Ignorance and intolerance—the unchallenged pretensions of piety and power—have upheld religion: *not* divine inspiration nor any valid claim of religion to be a good social influence. The blood alone that has been shed, the wars and persecutions in the name of religion, are enough to make an egregious mockery of this claim. It is precisely the *evil* influence of religion that has made it intolerable."

The author takes "State" for the next discussion in analyzing the influence of bunk. We know, for example, in the United States of America, there is a slogan of "equality before the law." "It is a trite saying that there is one law for the poor and another for the rich." Yet there are so many instances of the unequal working of the law, so much favoritism shown to wealth, that this saying is continually being brought with fresh force to our attention. It is bunk of the most palpable kind to say that a millionaire and a twenty-dollar-a-week clerk have an equal advantage in the courts of equity. And prejudice, like wealth, makes a difference. Eugene V. Debs is sent to prison for a pacifist speech, while Harry Sinclair escapes from the not-so-efficient hands of the law after having grabbed corruptly part of a national oil reserve." Liberty, equality and fraternity—proclaimed in the French Revolution—were three ideas that until recently had small significance in civilization. What equality has the child born in a poor tenement with the child born in a mansion or in a well-to-do middle class home? Inequality appears at birth, and is but natural and social. It is true that there are instances, people of humble origin become great and wealthy men. But have we counted how many die of starvation before they grow up to be great men? In the most democratic country, America, Mr. Kellogg and President Coolidge have directed the Nicaraguan policy regardless of law. "Not only does their policy disregard the law but it disregards the interests of the American people being dictated by commercial interests which, in this case, represent the Country. "Dogmatism in religion was the corollary of despotism in political government. When men began to question seriously the divine right of kings, the next step was to ask what human right they had to rule over their fellows." This was how religion and kings cooperated for the maintenance of their own interests.

Like religion and government, war is as old as civilization. And the first two have stimulated and employed the third as a means to power, glory and fortune. Kings led their subjects to war that they might extend their dominion, and enjoy more land, money and slaves. Priests encouraged war that the gods whom they served might be more widely recognized; which meant that the priests ultimately would be rewarded. The object of war is conquest and conquest means benefit to the few; to the favored classes.

The terrible waste of the World War is still fresh in our memory. We have seen clearly how President Wilson wisely used the bunkcomb slogan, "war to end war". Yet President Wilson was elected to be the President of the United States for the sole reason that he declared it his principle to keep away from the World War. It is interesting to see how he changed his mind and justified this catch phrase of bunk. The World War was the triumph of bunk. The bunk of patriotism is the cause of all the destructions of the war. Politicians, preachers, militarists—all bunk-shooters—count upon the quick forgetfulness of men. A review of the present situation in China will tell us that the Kuomintung during the last three years has learned the psychology bunk, cleverly imitating all forms of it employed by China's former friend, but enemy at the present time, Russia. The technique of bunk has played a predominant part in spreading the influence of the Kuomintang. Regard, for example the signs and placards painted and posted on the walls all over the nation. What is the meaning of these exclamations: "Only the Kuomintang Can Save China!" or "Long Live the Kuomintang." How many who shout these slogans have really a clear understanding of what the Kuomintang represents? During the end of 1926 all people in Wuhan shouted "Chiang Kai-shek, our Saviour!" and "Support Chiang Kai-shek!". However, during the break between the Wuhan Government and the Nanking Government the same crowd of people in Wuhan shouted, "Down with Chiang Kai-shek!" and when the Wuhan Government was dissolved and the Nanking Government came to power the same crowd of people in Wuhan welcomed Chiang Kai-shek A clear-minded observer can tell you that all this is bunk. Preachers, politicians, militarists are all bunk-shooters!

Mr. Haldeman-Julius analyses bunk in connection with morals, sex, history, public opinion, and some super bunk-shooters. In the second part of the book, the author devotes an equal amount of space to discussing the debunkers. Throughout the book the writer's mission is to preach against the influence of bunk. He lays great stress on philosophy and science as the techniques of the de-bunkers, mentioning as prominent among these "enlightened unbelievers" such men as George Brandes, Havelock Ellis, Bertrand Russell and Joseph McCabe.

C. C. C.

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No. 4

A Journalist's Story of the Sino-Russian Dispute

"Facts About the Chinese Eastern Railway Situation, by Hollington K. Tong. Published under the Auspices of the Committee for Public Enlightenment of the Three Eastern Provinces. $1.50

"Facts about the Chinese Eastern Railway Situation" by Hollington K. Tong, a reporter, newspaper publisher and advisor to certain political protagonists in north China, is a very recnt volume on the much protracted Sino-Soviet Crisis.

The book begins with the immediate causes of the crisis; no attempt is made therein to present the historical background of the Sino-Russian Diplomacy. Nor is there any attempt made to describe the triangular "battle" in Manchuria between China, Russia and Japan.

The information as contained in the book is largely based upon the observations of the writer, as gathered from his visit to the region where the crisis originated, and upon statements he gathered from the Chinese officials of the C. E. R. Administration. There are very few references to documents, except those that are contained in the appendix, which are generally known and already published.

That the agents of the Soviet Government violated the agreement between China and herself respecting the Railway by their attempts to use the Railway Administration as an agency for disseminating communistic propaganda in China and to overthrow the Chinese National Government is a fact known to every person who has any knowledge of the activities of the Third International and its agents.

The book further shows how by their acts of invasion, plundering, destruction of public and private property in China and their refusal to negotiate peaceably with the Chinese authorities, the Soviets place their country in the category of aggressors in the face of the Kellogg Peace Pact to which both China and Russia subscribed not long ago.

The charges made by the Soviet Government that the Chinese authorities maltreated the detained citizens of the Soviets are proved, according to the writer, groundless. The direct evidence as presented by the writer as an eyewitness has been corroborated by other witnesses—foreign and Chinese.

The basis of settlement as presented or suggested by the writer no doubt represents the official view of the Chinese Government and should be of interest to students of the Sino-Russian crisis. The documents contained in the Appendix are also very handy for students of the dispute over the railway.

The author does not profess to have treated the facts in a scholarly way. They are presented in such a manner that the writer is naturally ranked as an advocate for one side rather than an impartial observer of both sides. While the book is interesting to read, it by no means represents a scientific study of the Sino-Russian Crisis.

R. T. H.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND INDIA

(*Continued from page 411*)

red America-returned Indian scholars and businessmen in India. Those people, who can sympathise with one another because of their exceptional knowledge, should co-operate so that there will be more Indian students in American universities, more American Exchange professors in Indian universities; and there may be chairs of American history and civilization in all important Indian universities and facilities may be provided in American Universities for Indian professors to teach Indian history and civilization.

Closer cultural and economic understanding between India and America may become the most important stabilising factor in Anglo-American relations ensuring peace. As an American citizen, born in India, I feel that as America is the strongest nation in the world, as she is richer than India and has tremendous economic and industrial power and educational facilities, the initiative for the promotion of Indo-American cultural and economic relations should rest with the far-sighted and responsible American public. At the same time, unless the Indian educators and businessmen be active in rousing American idealism and interesting American industrialists and financiers regarding the possibilities of Indo-American co-operation, no one should expect any immediate appreciable activity on the part of Americans in promoting Indo-American friendship, through cultural and economic understanding.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Shiu-kei Wong

黃肇基

Mr. Shiu-kei Wong, a prominent finance expert of Centra China, who is holding government positions as head of the Hankow Branch of the Central Bank of China, a member of the Wuhan Finance Commission and Chairman of the Commission for the Distribution of 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds at Hankow, is a native of Toishan, Kwangtung province, where he was born on December 25, 1895.

After several years in primary schools in his native town Mr. Wong entered Canton Christian College in 1910 and graduated from the Middle School Department in 1915. Immediately he went to the United States where he joined Leland Standford Jr. University and obtained his B.A. degree in Economics in 1919. Since then Mr. Wong has been in business, first assisting his father in the management of the Chung Sai Yat Po, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., which is the largest Chinese daily in America; then joining the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., San Francisco, (the biggest Chinese mail line during the World War) as freight clerk. Within a year he was transferred to the company's Hongkong office as assistant agent and later associate agent until 1923 when the company was liquidated.

In the latter part of 1923 Mr. Wong was called upon by the National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. Hongkong as sub-manager to open its Hankow Branch. On the arrival of the Nationalists at Wuhan in 1926, Mr. Wong was appointed Director of the Wuhan Telephone Administration by Mr. Sun Fo, then Minister of Communications. In September, 1927 when the Ministry of Communications was removed to Nanking, Mr. Wong was appointed to the concurrent post as Chief-in-Charge of the Hankow office of the Ministry of Communications. In November of the same year he was given the post as Manager of the Hankow Branch of the Central Bank of China by the Nationalist Ministry of Finance and was made concurrently a member of the Wuhan Finance Commission to take charge of financial affairs of Hupeh and Hunan provinces. He is also Chairman of the Commission for the Distribution of 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds at Hankow.

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No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
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No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
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THE BIRTHDAY OF SUN WEN

(*Continued from page 409*)

according to *Kuo Min*, to allow the public to view the "large collection of Dr. Sun's personal effects including his correspondence and other writings of historical importance."

It is interesting to note that although there are two revolutions on the hands of the government at the present time, both Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Fah-kwei, the insurgent generals, have declared themselves adherents of the party founded by Sun Wen. True, these men have been dropped from membership in the Kuomintang by the National Government, nevertheless they continue to state that their defection is not from the People's Three Principles, but from the present high leaders of the Nanking government. Thus, nominally at least, all the country appears to be united in theory of government: the differences lie in the interpretation of that theory.

This is a significant fact, yet one which is apt to be passed over without realization of its importance. It means that even the militarists at last have been forced by public opinion to accord nominal recognition to the justice of Nationalism as expounded by Dr. Sun. It may be years before the seed of Sunyatsenism will flower into its full maturity, but it is growing in impressiveness constantly. In an amazingly brief time the *San Min Chu I* has replaced, in the minds of millions of intelligent Chinese, the ancient theories of government based on imperialism, feudalism, and militarism. None of them ever again can be reestablished for long, nor justified in the eyes of the people. Republican nationalism faces many bitter trials and heartbreaks, but its eventual complete success is now inevitable. The dream of a poet has become the credo of a nation and it is, if we may be humored in our optimism, only a matter of time till it will attain a brilliant zenith and win the respect and admiration of the world.

Nelson Johnson Appointed Minister to China

A *United Press* dispatch from Washington on Nov. 13 reported the official announcement from the State Department at Washington the Nelson Trusler Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State, has accepted the appointment of Minister to China, to succeed John Van Antwery McMurray, who recently resigned and is leaving for America from Shanghai at the end of November.

Mr. Johnson has had wide experience in China in the service of the State Department. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1887. After receiving his education at George Washington University, he was appointed a student interpreter and came to China on August 27, 1907, serving in the Mukden consulate during 1909-10, at Harbin in 1910, at Hankow in 1910-11, and at Shanghai from 1911 till 1915. From Shanghai he was transferred successively to the consulates at Chungkiang and Changsha and later back to Shanghai.

In December, 1918, Mr. Johnson was assigned to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. In 1921 he was appointed expert assistant on Far Eastern affairs to the American commissioners at the Limitation of Armaments Conference. He was appointed consul-general at large on Nov. 23, 1921, and was assigned to inspection for the district of Eastern Asia. In the capacity of Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs Mr. Johnson served between 1925 and 1927, and on August 9 of the latter year he became Assistant Secretary of State. He is unmarried, a member of the American Society of International Law, the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the American Geographic Society, the Cosmos Club and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Correction

In the *Review* for November 2, 1929, there appeared an article entitled, "Dope in Shanghai", which was reprinted as an excerpt from an article called "Dope—Scourge of the Underworld," originally published in the *True Detective* magazine of Washington, D. C. The part of that article which was reprinted in the *Review* contained alleged facts of court proceedings against one James Stephen Dolan, an American citizen, who was involved in the smuggling of some heroin from Budapest to Hamburg. While the *Review* had what was believed to be authentic confirmation of the facts of the article at the time of publication, we are now reliably informed that it contained certain false allegations. It is learned that no such firm as Eyer & Co , exists at Budapest, but that a Strauss & Co. was prosecuted in a case similar to the one described. After investigation the *Review* is satisfied that no such letter as was alleged to have been introduced in the proceedings against Strauss & Co. was ever produced, nor was it ever written by Dr. Freidrich Reiss of Shanghai, as stated in the *True Detective* magazine. From official sources it is learned that Dr. Reiss had no connection whatever with the case described by the author of the article mentioned, nor has he ever been involved in an offense of this nature. It is suggested that this attempt to implicate Dr. Reiss was inspired through jealousy on the part of certain other members of the medical profession, who are not members of the Shanghai Medical Association.

Dr Reiss has practiced in Shanghai for a number of years and his reputation is excellent, He is a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Shanghai Medical Association and the German Dermatology Association. Lately he has accepted a professorship in dermatology with the National Central University.

The *Review* publishes this correction without coercion from any source and merely as a matter of record. It takes this occasion to express its regrets for any temporary embarassment to Dr. Reiss which may have resulted from the publication of the article.

Government Troops War With Ironsides

(*Special Wire to the Review*)

Canton, Nov. 13

The troops of General Chen Chi-tang yesterday commenced attacking the Ironsides at Pinglo, a town in northern Kwangsi which recently fell to the rebels under Chang Fah-kwei, who are reported to number around 30,000 men. Chen Chi-tang has mobolized the entire Kwangsi government forces and is directing operations from Hohsien.

Yesterday morning Chen Chi-tang's troops occupied districts forty miles from Pinglo, the Ironsides division being reported to have suffered 300 killed and hundreds wounded, besides forfeiting large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Cantonese airplanes are bombarding the rebels and have proved effective in the early combats.

An unconfirmed report says Chen Chi-tang's later forces entered Pinglo this morning.

600 Weapons Found in Hotel

On November 13 a fairly full sized arsenal in the store room of the Yuan Kee Hotel was seized and found to contain 300 modern machine guns and 300 pistols and various other deadly implements of warfare by the military and police authorities, who were notified of the existence of the arms by the frightened hotel manager. The authorities were searching for a band of reds, communists or revolutionists who were believed to be the owners of the death-dealing instruments which were left in the care of the hotel people by a mysterious Chinese youth wearing a black patch over his eye, said to denote his belonging to a newly organized secret society.

$60,000 for Entertainment of Pashan Lama

The Mongolian and Tibetan Committee and the Hopei and Peiping Governments have decided to raise $50,000 and the National Government will allot $10,000 for the entertainment of the Panshan Lama in Peiping. The Lama is now in Mukden where he arrived November 11 and where he will remain until about November 18. Five hundred dollars daily has been appropriated by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee as his reception funds. The Huai Jen Tang in Nanhai has been assigned as his residence during his stay in Peiping. Large numbers of pilgrims are expected to come to worship the "Spiritual Leader of the West" during his stay in the city.

"Shanghai Would Go to Hell"—Fessenden

(From the Osaka Mäinichi, Nov. 10)

Kobe, Nov. 8.—"Shanghai would go to hell, if extraterritoriality were abolished now," said Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Director-General of Shanghai. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Fessenden has been keenly interested in the Chinese problem from the point of view of international law. He is a Shanghai resident of long standing. In fact, for the six years ending April this year he was the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and since his resignation of that honorary position he has been appointed the Director-General of that international settlement. He has been attending the Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations for the last several days.

"It is all very well, continued Mr. Fessenden, "for Mr Yui (the chief Chinese delegate to the Kyoto Conference) to argue that China wants to have the stigma of extraterritoriality abolished at once. But can China really set her house in order by herself? Perhaps Mr. Yui thinks she can, but unfortunately he is practically the only one who thinks so. All the British, American, and other delegates whom I met in Kyoto are, on the contrary, of the opinion that it would be dangerous for the Powers to expose their nations to the danger of the present most imperfect Chinese judicial system before China has shown her ability to govern well—and this exposure to the danger would be one of the first consequences of an immediate abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

"Many of the delegates to the Conference came to Japan without a full knowledge of the actual conditions in China. At any rate they came here with only a partial knowledge, that is China's own version of her problems, and at the Conference they learned that there were at least two sides to the case. For example, they now realise that Japan does have a good case in Manchuria, and that Japan is not going to forego her vested rights there so easily as they at first thought she would. Mr. Matsuoka defended Japan's position successfully."

Questioned about whether Shanghai was grateful to the other ports for sending all the undesirable delinquents there, Mr. Fessenden said Shanghai showed its appreciation of the courtesy by sending these delinquents back to whatever place they had originally come from. Seriously speaking, said he, these foreign delinquents who are brought to Shanghai are mere drops in a bucket as compared with Chinese delinquents there.

Having visited Japan most frequently during the last 27 years, Mr. Fessenden is familiar with the conditions in this country.

American Students to Study Conditions in Orient

Plans are under way at Pomona College, Glenda California, to send a party of ten Pomona graduates and upperclassmen to the Orient to study oriental life, conditions and problems in the field, especially China; to bring in closer social and intellectual contact students of the East and West and thus aid in the world-wide movement to exchange knowledge and understanding. Each member of the party will later write a thesis covering at least one primary phase of his study, including such subjects as transportation, highways, fine arts, social transformation, and economic progress. These will be submitted to the college after the return of the students. In addition, each one will write a section of the book it is proposed to assemble—a first hand symposium on student life in China. The motion picture will also be used extensively for this purpose. The party will travel from California by the N. Y. K. Line and will visit Honolulu. One month will be spent in Shanghai College, after which the party will move on to Nanking University. On April 1, they will start for Tientsin and Peiping where they will work at Peking University and Yenching University. On or about September 1,1930, the party will start back to their native country.

China to Compensate British for Losses at Chinkiang

On November 9 notes were exchanged between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to which the Chinese Government agreed to place the sum of $68,000 at the disposal of two Commissioners for the settlement of claims for losses sustained by British subjects at Chinkiang in 1927. One of the two Commissioners is to be appointed by the Chinese Government, the other by the British Government. The agreement for the settlement of the claims for losses supplements the agreement for the regression of the British Concession at Chinkiang to China which was consumated October 31.

China May Take Offensive in Manchurian Warfare

(Special Wire to the Review)

Harbin, Nov. 13

The Japanese military mission in North Manchuria, under the leadership of Colonel Yavada, is responsible for the sensational report here today that the Chinese are "fed up' with trying to observe the spirit and the letter of the Kellogg Pact, which has restrained any military aggressions on the part of China, while it has permitted unrestricted Soviet incursions across the Sino-Soviet border. It has now been decided to launch an offensive move into Russian territory, according to a Japanese spoksman, who refuses to allow the use of his name, but declared to the *Review's* representative that the Chinese secretly are preparing to make a drive, probably in the direction of Vladivostok, their object being to rectify the so-called "wrongs" of the treaty of 1860 whereby Russia gained control over territory from the Ussuri River to the Pacific, a land which includes most of the present Soviet maritime province.

When the Chinese offensive is likely to begin is not stated, but the Japanese spokesman alleged the facts were sufficient to warrant a belief that the Chinese undoubtedly are carefully laying their plans. There is a continued massing of Chinese troops in Harbin as well as along the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Large quantities of munitions and heavy artillery, much of which has been purchased abroad, were recently brought here. The time of the actual offensive is said to depend upon the outcome of China's civil war, but Chinese are convinced that an offensive move is necessary within an early date; otherwise, it is stated, the Soviet Russians are bound to occupy most of North Manchuria as soon as the rivers have frozen over, which will thus permit easy crossing of the border at many points.

It is declared by this spokesman that recent Soviet victories at Lahususu, Fuchin and Lywer on the Sungari, including the loss of the Chinese fleet, resulted in the demoralization of the Kirin Provincial Troops, and caused dissatisfaction on the part of the Mukden authorities, who replaced the former with the Mukden First Army and established new defense lines extending northward and southward through the town of Sanhsing, about 150 miles east of Harbin. The Chinese also are fortifying numerous mountain passes in the Little Khingan Mountain range, to the northeast of Tsitsihar, in order to prevent a Soviet invasion from the direction of Blagovestchensk.

Chinese in Harbin discount the peace moves said to be proceeding through Germany, alleging the reports are Japanese propaganda.

While Millions Starve

To pass by on the other side of the road when a man is in the ditch calling for help is not the usual way of American relief organizations. Therefore when informed that the American Red Cross has refused to help the Chinese famine victims about all the public can do is to withhold judgment until the situation is cleared up.

The report of a special Red Cross commision admits great need, but advises against American relief on the ground that political and social chaos is a major cause of the existing conditions. If lack of rain were the only cause, that would be an act of God within the province of Red Cross relief, it seems. But "to extend relief to China in the absence of conditions plainly due to an act of God—natural causes—retards her ultimate recovery," according to the commission.

As to what is and is not an act of God would seem be more the business of theologians than of relief workers. The Red Cross was active during the war—without arguing whether it was caused by God or man; indeed, that looked like a pretty clear case of a man-made mess which the present Red Cross commission would pass by. The Red Cross was active in Mississippi flood relief, though that tragedy could have been mitigated in advance if the federal and local governments had provided the long-needed flood control system.

Hasn't the Red Cross commission, in trying to assess causes and blame, overlooked the human need, which is the chief concern of a relief organization? One famine victim can be fed for a month for sixty cents. (N. Y. Telegram)

New Methodist Bishop for China

Bishop John L. Nuelsen of Zurich, Switzerland, has been instructed by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to proceed to China as an additional representative of the Central Conference. This action was decided upon because of the poor health of Bishops Birney and Grose of Peiping.

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Men and Events

Mr. Y. C. Bau, one of the founders of the Commercial Press Ltd., died on November 9 at the age of 66.

An exhibition of oil paintings and watercolours by Vera Southby is being held in Rooms 301-2 in the Sassoon House.

The staff of the Shanghai American School was at home to friends and patrons of the school on November 14 from 4;30 to 6:30 p.m.

The Ministry of Navy has decided to form a naval court which will operate in conjunction with the Judicial Council of the National Government.

Having finished his business in Shanghai, Mr. Chang Shou-yung, vice-minister of Finance of the National Government is now back in Nanking.

Dean Walter Williams, of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, has been elected a fellow of the British Institute of Journalists.

Another Kuomintang newspaper known as "San Min Wan Pao" (the "Three People's Evening News"), made its appearance on Sunday last.

The Ministry of Finance of the National Government has despatched Mr. Liang En-hao, to make an investigation of the capital of the Manufacturers Bank of China.

General G. D. Klerje has arrived here from Mukden and, according to local Russian newspapers, is stated to be in possession of information concerning the tragedies of the Three Rivers Regions.

Commander D. C. Lang has been appointed executive officer of the aircraft carrier *Hermes*, in the China station, in succession to Commander R. Rambotham, whose two years will shortly be expired.

Lieut. Thompson of the American Legation has left for Tientsin, from where he will be accompanied by Mr. R. Heiss and Sgt. Bogart of the American Legation on a two week's hunting trip in Peitaiho.

Announcement is made that Dr. Harvey N. Zee, a prominent local physician, has been elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the newly organized Medical Federation of China in Shanghai.

Messrs. Hsu Shih-ying aud Wang Yi-ting, well known philanthropists of Shanghai, have been allowed the use of a million dollars' worth of the Disbandment Loan for famine relief work in the war zone.

Mr. Frank S. Williams, Registrar of the China Trade Act and American Trade Commissioner, returned to Shanghai on Monday by the *President Monroe* from Tokyo, where he has been attending the World's Engineering Conference.

A lockout was declared on November 11 by the management of the Pootung Nikka Cotton Mill in reply to a strike instituted by the employees on November 9. The strikers demanded an increase of wages and better working conditions.

Dr. I. Heng Liu, formerly vice-Minister, took oath as Acting-Minister of Health in the presence of the officials of the National Government at 10 a.m on November 11 in the auditorium of the State Council. Acting President Tan Yen-kai presided.

A permanent committee for the study of the problem of China's food supply and for the formulation of measures to effect an equal distribution of food stuffs throughout the country is expected to be organized shortly in accordance with a decision of the Central Political Council.

H. E. M. Oudendijk, dean of the Diplomatic corps, and the Netherlands Minister to China, and Lady Oudendijk left Peiping on a six months furlough November 14. M. Oudendijk went first to Mukden to see Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang and then proceeded to Darien to embark on s. s. *Dairen Maru* for Japan.

The 99th half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held November 10. The capital of the corporation subscribed and fully paid amounts to 100,000,000 yen and the reserve fund amounts to 108,500,000 yen. The net profit of the Bank for the past half-year, ending June 30th, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, debate on bills, etc., shows Yen 18,420,920 inclusive of Yen 9,346,622 brought forward from last account.

It is learned that Count D. de Martel, the French Minister, will return to Paris after he has signed the Sino-French Protocol concerning trade with Annam. It is further reported that he will pay a visit to Nanking soon. The French Colony is reported to have requested its Government to elevate the Legation in Peiping to an Embassy and to appoint Count D. de Martel first French Ambassador to China instead of making him Ambassador to Japan.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, November 5.—Ho Ying-ching at Taiyuan reports that Yen Hsi-shan has accepted the seal of Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Army and is expected to assume office immediately.—The two houses in Japan in which Sun Yat-sen lived during his exile are to be purchased by the Central Government and dedicated to the late leader.—Vacancies in the Central military organs are not to be filled until the present campaign in Honan is ended.—Portions of the 3rd and 6th Divisions have been sent to Chekiang to assist in the maintenance of peace and order there.—The Kiangsi Government Committee has petitioned the Ministry of Finance for permission to open a Provincial Industrial Bank.—All salaries in arrears due to foreigners formerly in the service of the defunct Peking Government will be paid by the Ministry of Finance.—The draft law of the new Chinese Civil Code, recently completed by the Law Drafting Committee, is to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan today.—Director Yeh Tsu-chang of the Publicity Department, stated at the weekly memorial services that the Kuominchun rebellion is expected to be completely suppressed in the course of the present month.—Government aerial observers state that no traces of any Kuominchun units are to be seen in the Fancheng-Sianyang-Laohokow region.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered that all Government forces now stationed in Honan are to be placed under the direct command of Tang Seng-chi.—Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Chengchow from Hsuchang this morning.—Preparations are being hastened for the establishment of a Taiyuan Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief to facilitate direction of the 3rd Group Army.

Wednesday, November 6.—Authorities in Shenyang expect a Soviet attack on Nov. 7.—The advance forces of the 5th Route Army have arrived at Luchwan.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recalled Mr. Liao En-tao, father of Mrs. Kao Ying, as Chinese Minister to Cuba.—An air passenger and mail service between Shanghai and Hankow, under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, will be started Dec. 1.—The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang yesterday despatched a telegram of appreciation to Chiang Kai-shek and the entire Expeditionary Forces against the Kuominchun.—Another drive on the Kuominchun under Sun Liang-chen was launched yesterday by Government forces under Tang Seng-chi.—Over 2,000 piculs of opium seized by the authorities was publicly burned at the Chungshan Park in Amoy yesterday morning.—About 150 Soviet Russians have been arrested in Harbin during the last few days on charge of plotting to create disturbances tomorrow.—A renewed attack upon Shihweihsien, on the Northwestern Heilungkiang border, is reported to have been launched by the Soviet.—Lu Huan-yen will act as Field-Commander of the Advance Forces in the campaign against the Ironsides.—Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, is departing today for Japan.—Hunan Forces are expected shortly to join the campaign against the Kuominchun.—According to an official dispatch from Chengchow, the entire Tengfeng-Linju region is in the hands of Government forces.

Thursday, November 7.—Yang Sen has telegraphed Chiang Kai-shek from Szechuan for permission to lead his troops against the Kuominchun.—The third and last hearing of the Kao Ying opium case was held yesterday at the Kiangning District Court.—Chang Hui-tsang reports that a small band of troops under Pao Kang who mutined at Wuhu, Anhwei, recently, has appeared near the Kiangsi border.—The Provisional Regulation governing the Punishment of Bandits and Robbers will be extended for another six months.—Reorganization of the Kwangsi Government Committee with Lu Huan-yen as Chairman has been decided by the Central Political Council.—Ling Ping has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Cuba in succession to Liao En-tao.—Yen Hsi-shan has telegraphed Chiang Kai-shek that he formally assumed the Vice-Commandership-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces on the 5th inst.—Lu Huan-yen has departed for Kweilin from Canton to begin the campaign against the Ironsides.—Denial of statements made by Feng Yu-hsiang to foreign press correspondents at Shansi is contained in a telegram received in Peiping from Yen Hsi-shen.

Friday, November 8.—The Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters has instructed that due protection be accorded shipping during the present military campaign in Honan.—A number of railway staff members are to be sent abroad by the Ministry of Railways on a tour of European and American countries.—The Native Products Bank in Nan-

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Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

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king will be formally opened on Nov. 12.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that 200 Chinese, Russian and Korean bandits led by Liu Peng-li and Yang Teng-yun recently tried to cross the Chinese boundary but were repulsed.—All Soviet troops are reported transferred from the Tung Kiang-Fuchin region to the Suifenho front.—Wu Kai-hsin, Chief Secretary in charge of the Chinese office of the League of Nations at Geneva, has been appointed Chinese delegate to the International Opium Conference to be held at Geneva.—The 3rd Division under Mao Ping-wen, recently returned from Kwangtung, has arrived in Hankow from the Capital.—An order for a general withdrawal of all Kuominchun troops in Honan to Tungkwan, on the Honan-Shensi border, is reported to have been issued by Sung Chih-yuan.—An embargo prohibiting the export of silver specie from the Province of Shansi has been declared by the Provincial Government.—Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the 8th Route Army, is leaving Wuchow for Pinglo to inspect troops concentrated for the attack upon the Ironsides.—The Harbin police last night arrrested 52 Soviet suspects.—The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee announces that 18 districts on the Manchuria-Siberia border have been raided by Soviet invaders.

Saturday, November 9.—Dr. L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, arrived in Shanghai with Dr. Frank Bondreau this afternoon.—Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have ordered the 19th and 20th Route Armies to advance into Shensi.—The Overseas Chinese Educational Conference in Nanking held its concluding session this morning.—A petition for permission to float a loan of $10,000,000 for currency rehabilitation in Yunnan has been submitted to the State Council.—M. Saburi, Japanese Minister, is expected to open negotiations with the National Government for the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty early next month.—President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan has left Paris and the Hague for Italy.—Dr. John C. H. Wu's resignation as Acting President of the Shanghai Provisional Court has been accepted by the Kiangsu Provincial Government Committee.—Chang Hui-chang arrived in Nanking from Hankow yesterday.—The left wing army of the Government forces is reported from Chengchow to have passed Yichengchen, about 12 miles east of Loyang.—A circular telegram has been issued by Yen Hsi-shan announcing the mobilization of the 3rd Group Army against the Kuominchun.—Two divisions, formerly under the direct control of Shih Ching-ting, are reported to have deserted the Kuominchun.—Yen Hsi-shan has formally announced his assumption of the post of Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces.—Reserve forces under Han Fu-chu are being mobilized to concentrate at Kaifeng.—The appointment of Fan Chung-hsiu as Bandit-Suppression Commander for Shensi is announced.

Sunday and Monday, November 10 and 11.—The 47th Division under Wang Chin-tueh of the Left Wing Army has advanced as far as Tsanchiatien, west of Tengfeng.—A new gunboat is under construction at the Kiangnan Docks.—Tu Shih-kwei, Government deputy to investigate naval administration in European and American countries, left this morning for Japan.—The Ironsides in Lungshing, northwest of Kweilin are reported to have made for Lingchuan, 20 miles northeast of Kweilin, necessitating a change in the campaign plan of the Government troops.—A plan for the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court has been drawn up by the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Ma Fu-hsiang, Chinese Mohammedan leader, has been inducted into office as Mayor of the Special Municipality of Tsingtao.—Troops under Ma Hung-kuei are proceeding eastwards to Kaifeng to replace the 3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.—Investigation of the Hunan Provincial Forces preparatory to the enforcement of the disbandment program is nearing completion.—The Ministry of Finance has declared an embargo on the exportation of all kinds of raw copper and brass, old copper coins and unfinished copper utensils.—About 20,000 Liaoning troops have passed Harbin within the last few days en route to the Kirin border.—Heavy bombardment of the city of Heiho by the Soviets yesterday is reported at Shenyang.—The Panshan Lama from Mongolia arrived at Shenyang on the 8th en route to Taiyuan.—Laohokow, is reported to have been recaptured from the Kuominchun by Government forces.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered that all Government forces participating in the campaign against the Kuominchun be under the direct command of Yen Hsi-shan.—Advance forces of the 5th Route Army are reported to be heading for Hsinan, west of Loyang.—The most important battle of the present campaign is reported to be raging in western Honan along a line extending from Tengfeng to Mishan.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that Soviet authorities are destroying Chinese vessels on the Amur River.—A despatch from Tungning states that the city is in danger of being surrounded by the Soviet forces.—Liu Chen-hua's troops are reported to have captured Meihsien on the 9th.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, November 5.—In an interview with foreign press correspondents in Shansi, General Feng Yu-hsiang declared that "the present military activities on the part of the north-western armies have been started only after I have fully consulted with General Yen Hsi-shan and consequently General Yen and myself are jointly responsible for the military operations."

Nanking, November 5.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today published the appointments for commissioners of foreign affairs in Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Yunnan Provinces.

Hankow, November 5.—Mr. Aoi Shigemitsu, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, and Mr. Tsubokami, Chief of the Bureau for Cultural Enterprises in China, arrived at Hankow this morning on board the N. K. K. *Jyoyo Maru.*

Hankow, November 5.—The population in Tayeh is restless owing to rumours that a big group of bandits is advancing toward the region in the absence of regular troops, all of whom have been sent to the front. The Japanese authorities have ordered the destroyer *Katata* to proceed to Tayeh to protect the Japanese residents there.

Nanking, November 7.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent identic notes to the Diplomatic Corps in Peiping to come to Shanghai in person to negotiate the arrangements for the reorganization of the Provisional Court in Shanghai before November 19.

Nanking, November 7.—Within the last few days, the Nanking Government has received the replies from British, American, French and the Netherlands Governments to the second note of the Nanking Government regarding the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction in China.

Harbin, November 7.—Several scores of Soviet citizens have been arrested by the Chinese authorities as suspects allegedly plotting a wide scale disturbance in North Manchuria.

Mukden, November 8.—Ataman Semenoff, who lately came to Mukden, has issued the following statement to the press: "The purpose of my present visit here is for the purpose of giving relief to the White Russian population in the Sanga region. I have no intention whatever of engineering any political or military plotting in the Japanese railway zone".

Hankow, November 9.—A decisive battle is now being fought at Tengfeng and its neighbourhood between the Kuominchun and the Government Troops. A fierce general offensive was started early yesterday morning by the Government troops under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Hankow, November 9.—An American missionary has been carried away and is being held for a ransom of 10,000 yuan by a party of bandits near Tayeh.

Hankow, November 9.—The Government troops and the Kuominchun are facing each other along the line extending from Mihsien to Tungfung. The 8th Army Division, which has been stationed in Wuhan for garrisons purposes, has been sent to the front as reinforcements.

Tientsin, November 9.—General Yen Hsi-shan has sent a telegram to General Sung Tien-yuan, emphasizing the point that he made no promise to General Feng Yu-hsiang besides his pledge to recognize the freedom of action of the 2nd Group Army.

Peiping, November 10.—The tram car service in Peiping which has been totally suspended owing to the recent onslaught of the Peiping Rickshaw Association, was partially resumed today.

Peiping, November 9.—General Yen Hsi-shan has ordered his troops to concentrate in Shihchiachun.

Tokyo, November 10.—It is reported that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the Director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, will be appointed New Minister to China as successor to Mr. MacMurray.

Peiping, November 11.—Mr. Sadao Saburi, Japanese Minister to China will sail from Tanku on board the s.s. *Tenshin Maru* for Dairen this evening. From Dairen the Minister will proceed to Mukden and then to Tokyo for a conference with the home government. After the conference the minister is expected to return to Shanghai.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Septemper	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
April	18	1925	„	32	„	7
May	9	1925	„	32	„	10
May	30	1925	„	32	„	13
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
February	13	1926	„	35	„	11
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
October	29	1927	National Movement and Shrnghai Question $ 1.00			
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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity		Sale Price Nov. 14	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		225	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	98	6.15
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	84½	5.63
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	74	9.07
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105¾	6.54
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	72½	8.50
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		83¼	4.79
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	77	6.52
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	95¾	5.37
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	89	6.86
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	80½	8.00
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	90	6.77
CubanDominicanSugar.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	60	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103¼	5.57
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	102	5.36
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	84½	6.78
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108½	6.25
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	77¼	7.97
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86	8.33
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	89⅞	6.95
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	80	7.62
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	93	7.66
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	103	6.26
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	81	8.24
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	85	7.21
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	89	6.35
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1962	102⅞	5.77
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	94	7.30
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	77	8.02
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100½	5.96
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	90	5.67
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	69	8.84
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	78½	8.04
Saxon State Mortgage.. Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	88	7.79
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	85½	7.91
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	87¼	7.13
UnitedKingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102¼	5.03
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	84	7.47
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		70	8.57
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		76¼	7.87
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		31	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		87⅞	6.83
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock		55	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		71½	5.59
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		40	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		32	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		78	8.97
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		36⅛	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock		33⅛	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		151½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		50¾	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		32	——
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company		Common Stock		75⅛	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		61	4.92
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		31⅛	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs	5½	May 1,	1949	102	5.33
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock		98½ per unit	

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 13th November, 1929.

Silver:—On the 7th inst. we opened the week with quotations of 22 1/16d. for spot and 23d. for two months forward delivery. The next day was 22 3/4d. and 23d. respectively, on the 9th a further drop of 1/8th to 22 5/8d. and 22 7/8d. The 11th inst. brought us to 22 1/16d. and. 22 1/16d., and on the 12th to 22 1/2d. and 22 3/4d. To-day there was a recovery to 22 1/16d. and 22 5/8d. From our records we find that on the 6th January, 1915 the price of spot silver was 22 5/8d., and on the 10th January 1915 was 22 1/16d. The lowest price touched at that period was on the 23 1/4d. December, 1914 when the rate was 22 3/8d. We have to go back to November 1902 for a lower level of prices, the ultimate point touched after the Boer War being 21 1/16d.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has remained at 2/2 1/2d. this week.

Rates for merchants obtainable at the commencement of the week were T/T on London 2/2 15/16 1/2d. and G. $54 7/8d. On New York, the Go'd Bar being around 330/331-1/2. The Yen has continued its unabated upward course, starting at 88 5/8 and is to-day 89 1/4. The lifting of the embargo on Gold in Japan has been further forecisted during the week, but no date indicated. With small variations this week, during which business has not been brisk, rates slightly fell away until this morning. The lowest recorded have been 2/2 1/16d. for T/T on London, and on New York G. $54 1/2. Yesterday a slightly firmer tone developed, with the Gold Bar declining from 334.90 to 331 90 Today our market was uncertain, and we quote at closing for merchants T/T on London 2/2 1/16d. G. $ on New York 54 5/8 and Yen 89 3/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

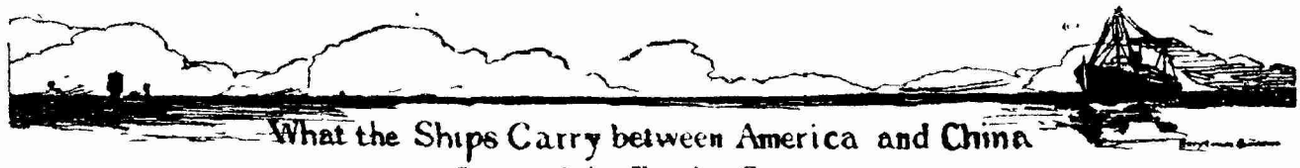
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 89,761,000 an increase of Tls. 25,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 136,430,000 an increase of $ 840,000

Estimated value Tls. 187,990,000 as against Tls. 123,954,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday November 7th	Friday November 8th	Saturday November 9th	Monday November 11th	Tuesday November 12th	Wed., November 13th
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	2/2.567	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	148.586	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
T/T France	1,372.692	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y Demand	53 851	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞
T/T Hamburg R. M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	81.048	80nom.	80nom.	80 1/2nom.	80 1/2nom.	80 1/2nom.	80 1/2nom.
T/T Japan	88.755	90¾	90¾	90¾	99⅝	90⅝	90½
T/T Batavia	133.836	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	105 490	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/4 317	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/4.630 1,457.692	2/4 9/16 1455	2/4 9/16 1455	2/4 9/16 1455	2/4 9/16 1455	2/4 9/16 1455	2/4 9/16 1455
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	57.067	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 7th	Nov. 8th	Nov. 9th	Nov. 11th	Nov. 12th	Nov. 13th
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	22 1/16	22¾	22⅝	22 9/16	22½	22 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 49⅝	G $.49⅝	G.$ 49⅜	G.$.49⅜	G.$ 49⅜	G.$.49⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 431.40	Tls. 432.90	Tls 432.70	Tls. 434.50	Tls. 431.90	Tls. 433
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	72.1625	72.275	72.2125	72 225	72.2625	72.2875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.87
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.87 21/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 3/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/8
,, 4 ,,	6¾%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/9½
,, 6 ,,	6¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.61 equal Gold $1

PROTESILAUS, Sept. 2.
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	Sup ft	67,969
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	952,159
Merchantable	,,	102,828

SOMEDONO, September 4.
From U S of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	1,398,408
Round Logs	,,	2,009,272

YOKOHAMA MARU, Sept. 5.
From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw:		
American	Blst 275 Pls	998

ROYAL PRINCE, Sept. 5.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Coatings, Printed	Yds.	383
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed	,,	2,022
Brass Wire	Pls.	44
Steel Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	374
Steel Bolts and Nuts	,,	16
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	434
Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 80 ,,	280
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	306
Lead-foil and Tin-foil Mixture	,,	452
Leather, Kid Coloured	,,	24
Sulphur Black	,,	214
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,557
Shoes	Pairs	5,826
Cigars	Mil'e	10
Cigarettes	,,	5,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	14,986
Paints	Galls.	600
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-truck	Pcs	6
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk Tls.	1,389
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	46,567

CITY OF CANBERRA, September 6.
To Singapore.

Brassware	Pls	26
Cigarettes	,,	127

To U. S. of America.

Bristles	Pls.	100
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	4,656
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	1,892
Hair, Human	,,	48
Hats, Rush	Pcs	61,800

PRESIDENT TAFT, September 6.
From U. S. of America

Canned Asparagus	Pls.	100
Canned Fruits	,,	436
Leather, Calf Coloured	,,	4
Milk, Evaporated	,,	126
Oranges, Fresh	,,	60
Raisins	,,	1,518
Soda, Silicate of	,,	299
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,348
Hats	Doz.	12
Machines, Knitting	Pcs	8
Motor-cars	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	34,177
Coffee	Lb	2,280
Lemons	Mle.	989
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	8,373
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	4,176
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	20,860
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	216,197

EMPRESS OF ASIA, September 6.
To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.	125 Pls.	124.99
White, Soochow Bls.	10 ,,	10.30
Yellow, S'hai Bls.	15 ,,	14.71
,, T'tao, etc. Bls.	30 ,,	29.43
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls.	25 ,,	25.51
Silk, Raw, Filatute:		
Wild Dairen, etc. Bls.	50 ,,	52.56
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai Bls.	165 Pls	163.37
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.30
Tea, Black:		
Keemun, Kiukiang	,,	1
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	13
Gunpowder,	,,	6
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	372
Other kinds, Hangchow	,,	2
Bristles, Assorted	,,	152
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	17
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	51
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	11,465
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs	3,000
Skins, Dog, Untanned	,,	7,500
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	12,540
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	500
Hats, Hemp	,,	1,500

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Weak November 13. Business Done 6,452,7 o Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Nov. 11	Tues. Nov. 12
56½	20⅝	Alleghany Corporation	22¾	20½
354¼	202	Allied Chemical & Dye	202	Mutl
110	31¾	Allied Power & Light	34	31¾
184½	100	American Can	100	96
31⅜	22	American Commonwealth Power A	Unq	23
144⅝	72	American Rolling Mill	79⅜	75⅛
138	72	American Smelting	72	66⅜
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	209	203
235	100	American Tobacco "B"	179⅛	176¼
199	63	American Waterworks	63	52
140	82	Anaconda Copper	82	77
77⅞	34	Atlantic Refining	40	38⅜
145⅞	114½	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅝	110¼
140¾	82⅛	Bethlehem Steel	85	81½
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	31⅛	30⅜
265⅞	192	Canadian Pacific Railway	199	195
92	52	Chesapeake Corporation	52	42⅛
108½	79	Chicago Northwestern	85⅛	77
135	31	Chrysler	31	30
140	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	61	55
88¾	19¼	Columbia Gramaphone	21⅜	19⅞
183¼	89⅞	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	89⅞	85
47⅛	23⅞	Continental Oil	24	22
122⅞	82	Corn Products	83¼	79⅞
82¼	26	Coty Inc.	26½	24⅛
30⅛	9⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	10	9
69⅛	25	Davison Chemical	29	26
126⅛	72¼	Drug, Inc	Unq	75
20½	8½	Dry Docks	9⅞	8½
231	103	DuPont de Nemours	103	97
264¾	165	Eastman Kodak	165	158
189	53	Electric Bond & Share	53¾	56
93½	45¾	Erie Railway	51	45½
403	193	General Electric	193	184¾
81¾	40	General Food	46¾	43
91¾	40	General Motors	40	39⅛
126½	75	General Railway Signal	75	74⅛
82	32¾	Gold Dust	37½	35⅝
105¾	50	Goodrich Rubber	51¼	43½
154½	67	Goodyear Tire	70½	65½
102⅞	54½	Granby Consolidated	56	52¼
122¼	94	Great Northern Certificate	94	90
82⅜	35	Haygart	35	32
102¾	53¼	International Cement	53½	52¼
142	75	International Harvester	75	69¼
72¾	30⅛	International Nickel, Com.	30⅛	29¾
68⅜	43⅞	International Printers Ink	50¼	48
14¾	5	International Products, Com.	Unq	5
149¼	70	International Tel. & Tel.	70	60¼
242¾	95	Johns Manville	95	93½
104⅞	55¾	Kennecott Copper	63¾	56¼
157¼	93	Lambert Co.	95	92
102¼	67½	Lehigh Valley	70⅛	Unq
105¾	81⅛	Liggett & Myers, "B"	90⅞	88
114¾	65⅛	Mack Trucks	65⅛	64
24	13	Madison Square Garden	13¼	12⅛
101¾	60	Missouri Pacific Com.	61⅛	54
156⅞	54⅞	Montgomery Ward	54⅞	50⅞
62⅞	25¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	31	26½
256½	171	New York Central	171	163
118⅞	86¾	Northern Pacific Railway	86¾	80⅞
146½	70	Pacific Lighting	71⅛	63½
32½	16	Packard Motor Car	16	15
75	40	Paramount Famous Lasky	47¾	45½
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	82⅝	80
30	10	Penroad Corporation	17½	17½
47	27	Phillips Petroleum	30⅜	29
114¾	31¼	Radio Corporation	31¼	30
58½	34	Raybestos	37	33⅛
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	117	114½
66	50	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	50⅛	75 ?
143½	112	Rock Island Railway	113	97
181	94⅞	Sears Roebuck	94⅞	88¼
31¾	20	Shell Union	23	21½
188	65	Simmons Company	67⅛	61
93¼	53⅝	Southern California Edison	54⅞	52
157½	118	Southern Pacific Railway	118	112½
245¼	80¼	Standard Gas & Electric	83¼	80
83	48	Standard Oil of New Jersey	58⅜	54⅛
48⅛	32⅛	Standard Oil of New York	34	32½
71⅞	50¾	Texas Corporation	53½	51
85¼	50	Texas Gulf Sulphur	53½	48
132⅝	73½	Timken Roller Bearing	77	70
67⅜	32	Trans America	42⅞	39¾
140	65¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	69	65½
297⅝	209	Union Pacific Railway	215	203
162	40⅝	United Aircraft & Transport	43	37⅛
243⅝	116½	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	116½	108
61⅞	17¼	U. S. Leather "A"	16⅜	16
119½	60	United States Realty & Improvement	60	55
261¾	157⅛	United States Steel	159½	153½
133¾	89¾	Vacuum Oil	97	92
116½	40	Vanadium	50½	47⅛
42⅞	16	Warner-Quinlan (Com)	Unq	Unq
292⅝	118⅛	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	118⅛	110

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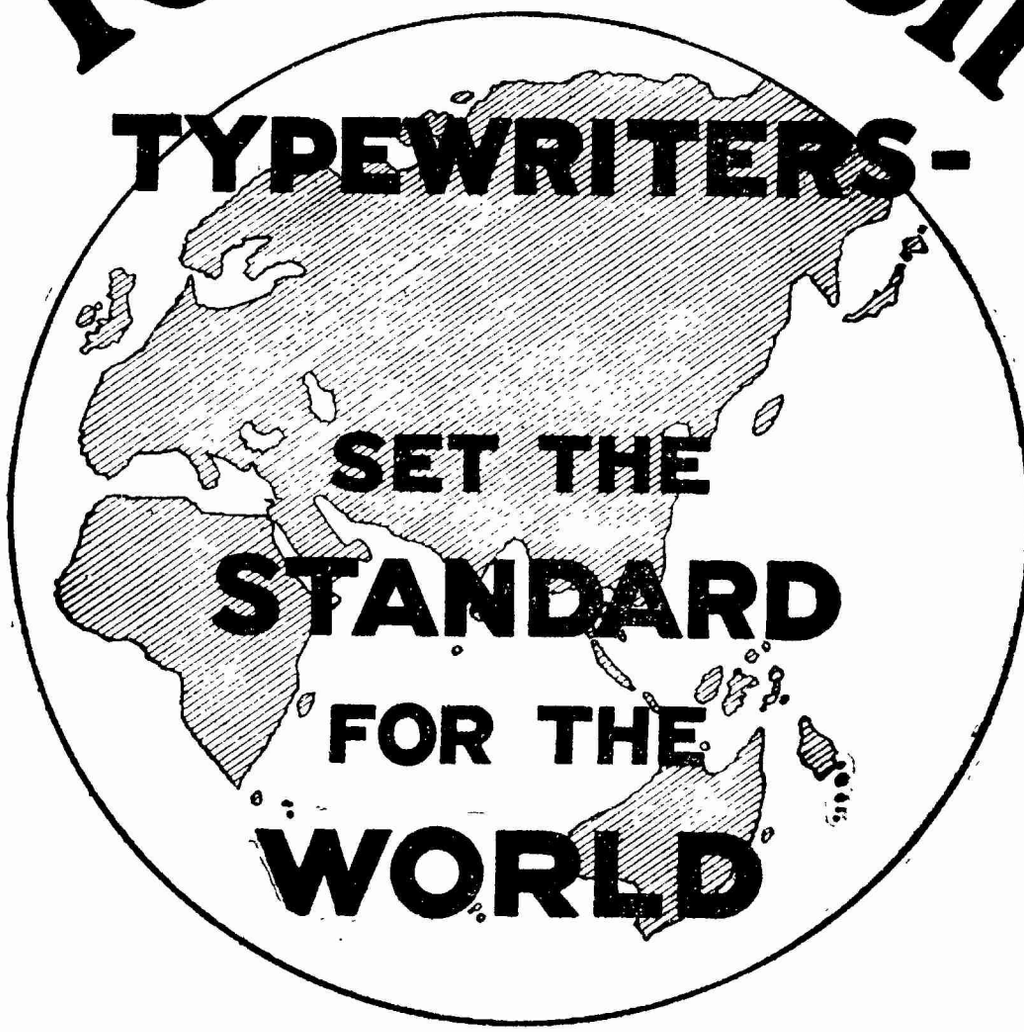

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